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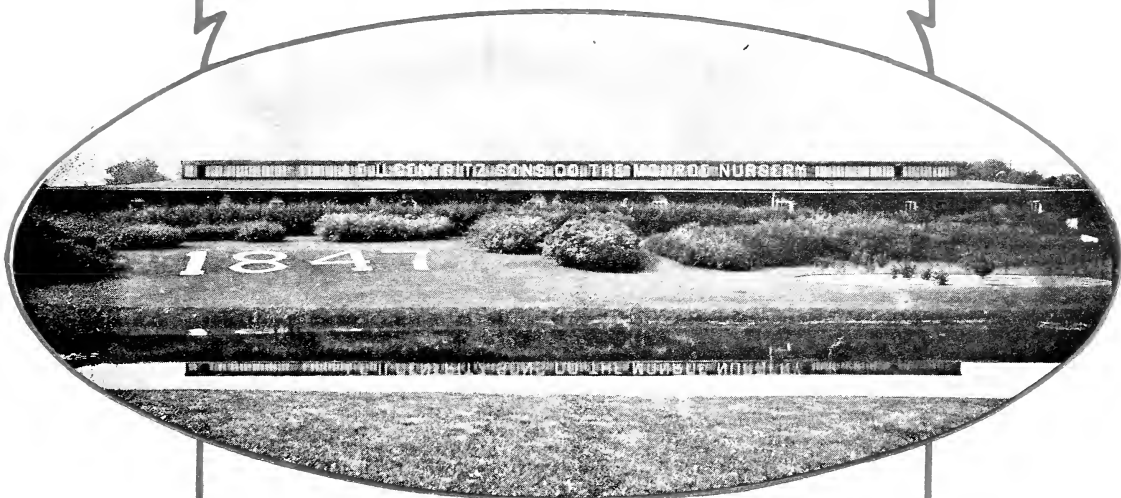
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1925.

I.E. ILGENFRITZ'



SONS CO.



THE MONROE NURSERY

MONROE

MICHIGAN





ONE VIEW OF OFFICE GROUNDS



ISRAEL E. ILGENFRITZ
FOUNDER

A Little Bit of the History of Our Nurseries

In 1847, I. E. Ilgenfritz, a young nurseryman, left his home in Pennsylvania and with a small stock of dormant trees traveled westward with bullock team and wagon. He was searching for a place where the soil and climatic conditions were just right for growing trees and a place where he would be near the great orchards he knew were soon to come in the Middle West.

When he reached Monroe he was satisfied that here was the spot that was best adapted to his purpose. A land with great variety of soil conditions within a circle of a few miles, on which to grow different kinds of trees and shrubs. The rock formation of limestone was quite near the surface and overlaid with a rich deposit of soil carried here by the waters of the lakes down through the ages until the water level finally lowered, leaving the rich deposit of the surface washings of other parts of the country. In addition, the air was tempered by lake winds, insuring a gradual cooling in Fall and an even warming up in Spring.

The trees were immediately planted and well cared for, and soon I. E. Ilgenfritz trees were finding ready market in the new, fast-developing country. The little nursery prospered at times and at others barely furnished sustenance for the owner and his family, but it expanded and developed steadily, and as time went on men came from the eastern parts of the country and even from Europe to cast their lots with the first nursery in the Middle West. They came and stayed and brought their children up to carry on their work until now even the third generation of some are following the same profession in the same nursery.

In 1895 occurred the death of the founder and the nursery succeeded to his sons who had been brought up and educated to follow their father in tree growing. Today, even the third generation is represented in the organization and the indications are that it will supply the tree-buying public with the same quality of dependable trees it has always offered for a great many years to come if not for all time.

When You Buy Nursery Stock Be sure you order from a responsible nursery. Do you know that trees looking alike are not always the same in future producing abilities? A plant grown under healthy conditions, not grown too slowly or too fast, is necessary to produce a long-lived, healthy, hardy tree.

Our Grading System We have found that accurate grading is the best guarantee of future sales. Our stock will always be a little better than the minimum of the grade specified. Most of our fruit trees are graded both by height and diameter, as we have found that neither measurement alone is sufficient to accurately determine the size of the tree. In other words, a tree of a given height may be very small in diameter or a tree of a required diameter may be too short for satisfactory planting.

How We Ship We are able to send your stock by New York Central, Pere Marquette, Pennsylvania, Grand Trunk, Electric Freight, Express and Parcel Post. During shipping season, we also have a number of trucks with which we make truckload deliveries.

Special Insurance A great many people want the nurseryman to stand all losses whether due to climatic conditions, planting, or after care. For such customers we offer the following insurance proposition. Upon payment on day of delivery, or before that date of full purchase price, plus twenty-five per cent of same, we will insure the growth of such stock as we deliver except from injury sustained by fire, cattle, hogs, accidental, willful or malicious destruction and floods, until the first day of September after delivery. Purchaser is to notify us promptly on or before the first day of September as to losses claimed, so we can investigate and issue proper credits. No claims will be honored unless plants are left undisturbed in the ground until we have had an opportunity to investigate, in case we should desire to do so.

Terms To customers whose references are satisfactory to us, payment will be due at the time of customer's receipt of stock.

Substitution It is customary, should the supply of a variety become exhausted (as will occasionally occur in all establishments) to substitute in its place a similar sort if there is such. Should it be desired for us not to do this it should be stated in the corner of the order, "No Substitution."

OUR STANDARD WARRANTY

We guarantee our products to be of first quality, healthy, and true to name when delivered. Any stock not meeting this guarantee will be replaced without charge by stock of same kind and quality, or of equal value, upon immediate notification thereof. We are responsible for such errors only to the amount originally paid.

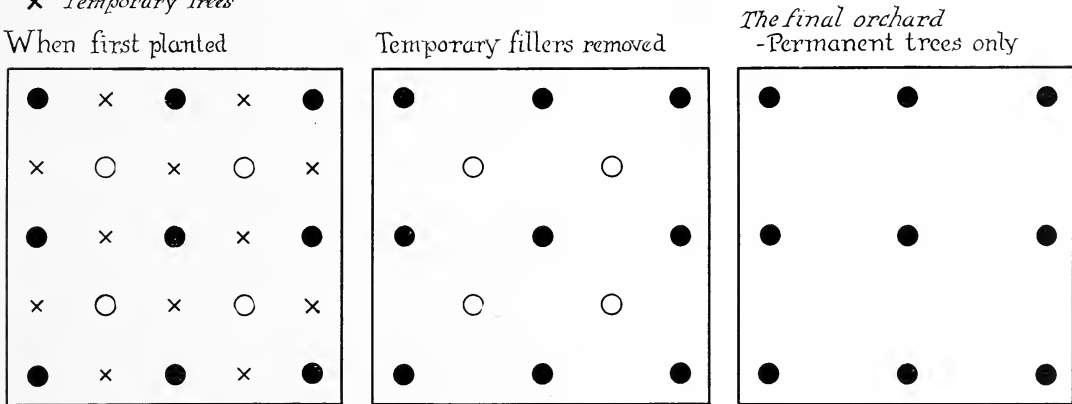


How to Plant Orchards

Orchards today are usually planted in a mixture of two or more varieties. There are good reasons for this. Some of the most desirable varieties do not come to bear for several years but eventually make large trees and are very long lived. Others are not long lived nor of large growing habit, but bear very young. We therefore classify the more important trees as "Permanent," "Semi-Permanent," and "Temporary." The general mode of planting is this: Permanent trees are spotted forty to fifty feet apart in squares. In the centers of these squares, also fifty feet apart, are the Semi-Permanent, or if none of these last are used, then Temporary trees may be substituted. Finally, at a point mid-way between every pair of Permanent trees, Temporary trees are planted.

These last come to bear very early and the orchard thereby begins to make immediate returns to the owner. Later, when the Semi-Permanents are bearing and need more room the Temporary trees are cut down. Still later, when the Permanent trees are fully developed and bearing, the Semi-Permanent trees are cut out and the orchard continues to bear at full capacity with no time lost. The time elapsing between planting time and cutting out of the Semi-Permanent trees is usually 15 to 20 years. The land is much enhanced in value when the final trees are bearing. Altogether this is a very satisfactory arrangement. We show below a cut of an orchard so planted, and also give a list of apples classified as to their correct arrangement in such a plan.

		NUMBER OF TREES PER ACRE	
KEY TO PLANTING PLANS		Planting Distance:	
● - Permanent Trees		20 x 20 ft.	108
○ - Semi-Permanent Trees		25 x 25 ft.	69
x - Temporary Trees		40 x 40 ft.	27
		50 x 50 ft.	17



TEMPORARY TREES	SEMI-PERMANENT	LATE OR PERMANENT
Yellow Transparent	Winesap	Delicious
Wealthy	Maiden Blush	Tompkins King
Wagener	Grimes	Northern Spy
Oldenburg	Stayman	Stark
	York Imperial	Stayman
	McIntosh	Rhode Island Greening
	Jonathan	Baldwin
	Twenty Ounce	Canada Red
	Rome Beauty	Fameuse
	Winter Banana	

Apples

Variety Characteristics

STANDARD VARIETIES

Northern Spy
Baldwin
R. I. Greening
Gravenstein
Grimes
Twenty Ounce
Stayman
Wagener
Maiden Blush
Wealthy

RELATIVE PRODUCTIVITY

Arranged in Order of Productiveness

1. Stayman
2. Baldwin
3. Stark
4. York Imperial
5. Jonathan
6. Winesap
7. R. I. Greening
8. Rome Beauty
9. Wealthy
10. Northern Spy
11. Winter Banana
12. McIntosh
13. Grimes
14. Delicious
15. Wagener
16. Esopus
17. Gravenstein
18. Yellow Transparent

HARDINESS

For the North

Northern Spy
Ben Davis
Fameuse
Tolman
McIntosh
Winter Banana
Wealthy
Baldwin
Yellow Bellflower
Gravenstein
Alexander
Delicious
Canada Red

Varieties Lacking Slightly in Hardiness

Tompkins King
Twenty Ounce
Esopus
Hubbardston
Grimes
Sutton

BEST SELLERS—LATE SEASON

Esopus
Tompkins King
Grimes
Northern Spy
Delicious
McIntosh

FOR FANCY TRADE

Delicious
McIntosh
Grimes
Winter Banana
Arkansas Black

FOR COMMERCIAL ORCHARDS

Western New York

Baldwin
R. I. Greening
Ben Davis
Gano
Oldenburg
Wealthy
Twenty Ounce
Canada Red

Southern Pennsylvania

Stayman
York Imperial
Grimes
Oldenburg
Yellow Transparent

Southern Ohio

Rome Beauty
Ben Davis
Grimes
Stayman
Oldenburg
Yellow Transparent
Wealthy

Northern Ohio

Baldwin
R. I. Greening
Northern Spy
McIntosh
Oldenburg
Yellow Transparent
Wealthy
Canada Red

Illinois

Wealthy
Oldenburg
Yellow Transparent
Jonathan
Stayman
Delicious
Gano
Grimes

Michigan

Northern Spy
Ben Davis
Baldwin
R. I. Greening
McIntosh
Wealthy
Oldenburg
Yellow Transparent
Canada Red
Delicious

FOR THE HOME ORCHARD

North

Northern Spy
McIntosh
Fameuse
Baldwin
Grimes
Gravenstein
Tompkins King
Esopus
Delicious
Stayman
Oldenburg
Winter Banana
R. I. Greening
Chenango

South

Grimes
Delicious
Winesap
Stayman
Yellow Transparent
Chenango



APPLES

The descriptions given here below are brief and as accurate as space permits. They cover, as far as possible, season of bearing, color, size, quality, storage and shipping quality of the Apple, also desirability of tree as to hardiness and productiveness. We will be glad to answer any questions about particular varieties. F—Fall Apple; W—Winter Apple; S—Summer Apple.

ARKANSAS (W).

Season December to March. Fruit medium size, dark red, for cooking and dessert. Tree not a heavy bearer but very hardy.

AUTUMN STRAWBERRY (F).

Season October to December. Good for local and fancy market. Bright striped red, yearly good cropper; good keeper and very hardy.

BALDWIN (F).

A good commercial variety in the North. Large red eating Apple, ripens November to December.

Good shipper and keeper. Tree slow to come to bear, but vigorous and long lived.

BELMONT (W).

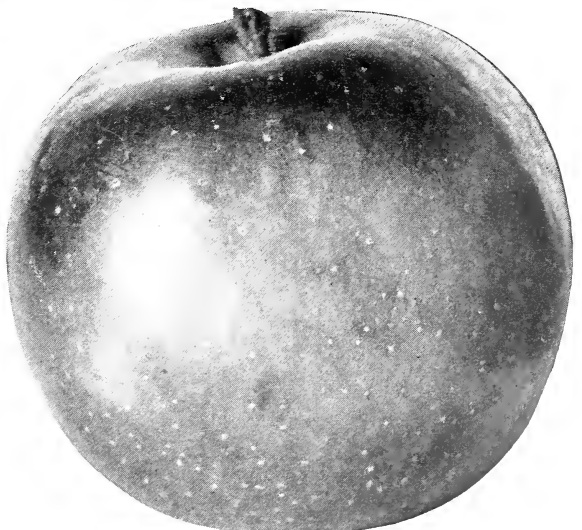
October to February. Bright yellow flushed with orange-red, medium size, very good eating Apple, also for cooking. Good keeper, suitable for local market. Tree moderately vigorous.

BEN DAVIS (W).

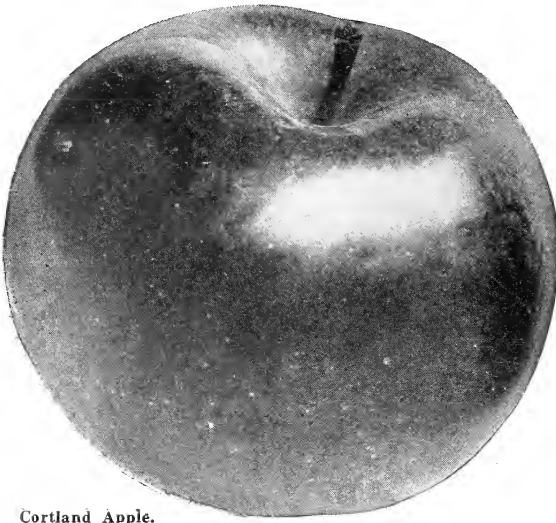
Season December to March. A good southern commercial variety. Medium to large, green to yellow, eating Apple. One of the best keepers and shippers. Tree an early bearer and strong grower.



Autumn Strawberry Apple.



Baldwin Apple.



Cortland Apple.

BENTLEY SWEET (S).

Late sweet Apple. Yellow, striped, medium, good quality. Good keeper. Tree quite hardy and productive, bears young.

BLACK GILLIFLOWER (W).

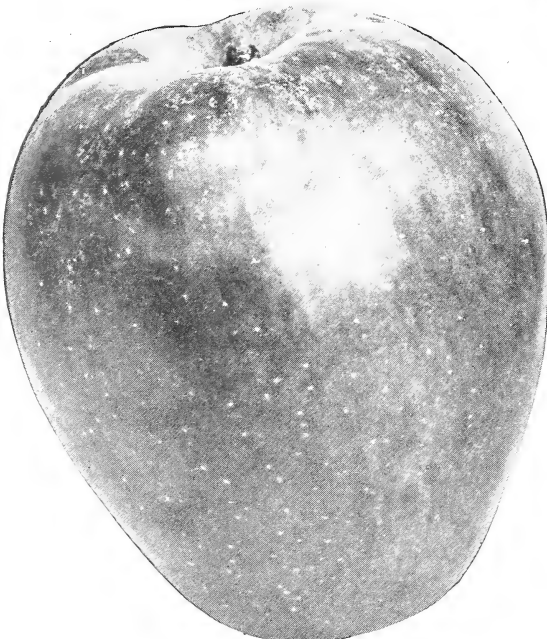
October to February. Dark red, medium to large, very good eating Apple. Suited to fancy market. Vigorous tree, reliable cropper.

CHENANGO (F).

September to November. Yellowish white striped with red, excellent eating, also good cooking Apple. Local and fancy market. Tree early regular bearer, hardy and healthy.

CORTLAND, or IMPROVED McINTOSH (W).

An excellent Snow Apple, very large in size; excellent quality, and quite fragrant. The tree is very



Chenango Apple.

vigorous and bears at an early age. Crops are regular and heavy. The commercial orchardist will be especially interested to note that the Apples hold up much better in storage than those of its predecessor, the McIntosh. All our trees from the original strain.

DELICIOUS (W).

November to March. Large brilliant red Apple of best eating quality. A good storage and shipping Apple. One of the best commercial varieties. Tree strong and vigorous bearer.

EARLY HARVEST (S).

July and August. Pale yellow with faint blush, medium size. One of the earliest Apples. Excellent for eating or cooking. Summer Apple, not for storage or long shipping. Tree good grower, early bearer, and moderately productive.

EARLY STRAWBERRY (S).

August. Bright deep red, medium size. Desirable eating and cooking Apple for home orchard. Tree hardy, young bearer and good cropper.

ESOPUS SPITZENBURG (W).

November to February; June in cold storage. Medium to large size, yellow, covered with red. Well known market variety. Fine quality dessert Apple and good for canning or cooking. Ships well. Tree moderate bearer, slow grower.

FALLAWATER (W).

November to March. Cooking Apple. Good shipper, fair keeper. Tree large, vigorous, fine bearer.

FAMEUSE (W).

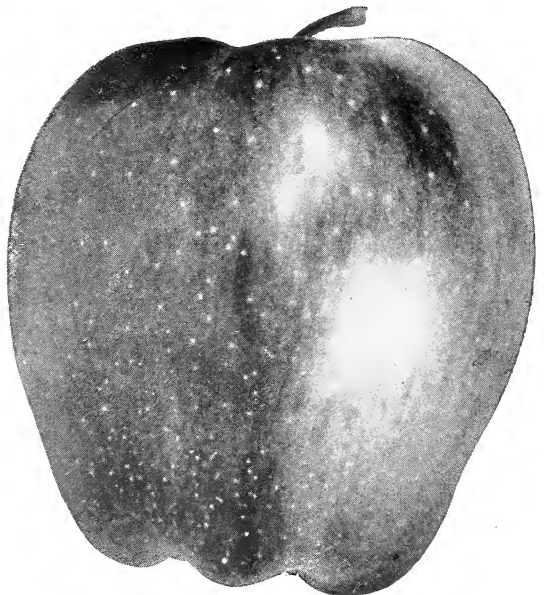
One of the best dessert Apples. White, tender flesh, dark red skin. Sells at a premium in market October through December. Medium size. Tree moderate grower, healthy and good bearer.

GANO (W).

December to May. Improved Ben Davis. Color fine red, medium to large, good quality, fine shipper and keeper. Tree good producer and quite hardy.

GIDEON (W).

November to April. Above medium size, dark red and yellow, good eating. Excellent shipper and fair keeper. Tree good bearer, quite vigorous.



Delicious Apple.

GOLDEN RUSSET (W).

December to April or later. One of the best keepers. A good commercial variety not needing cold storage. Fruit not large but uniform. Covered with brown flecks giving bronze appearance. Good keeper, for eating and cooking. Tree hardy, and good cropper, sometimes biennial.

GOLDEN SWEET (S)

August to September. Medium size, yellow, rich and sweet. Home Apple or for local market. Tree healthy, bears young and heavily.

GRAVENSTEIN (F).

September to November. Dark yellow, striped with red. Very fine quality eating, also one of the best cooking Apples; large. Tree hardy and productive. A reliable cropper.

GRIMES GOLDEN (W).

November to January. Deep yellow with dots of russet. Medium to large fruit, very good quality, not a good keeper but much in demand in the market. Tree a good cropper, moderately vigorous.

FALL PIPPIN (F).

October to December. For local market and home use, clear yellow, large, fine quality; for eating and cooking. Tree hardy and good bearer.

HUBBARDSTON (F).

Good commercial variety, early Winter Apple. October to January. Very good eating but poor cooker. Large, highly colored red with little yellow. Tree vigorous and apt to overbear.

JONATHAN (W).

One of the best commercial varieties. For fancy holiday trade. Medium sized, brilliant dark red Apple, very good quality. November to January or later. Tree bears young, often biennially.

LOWLAND RASPBERRY (S).

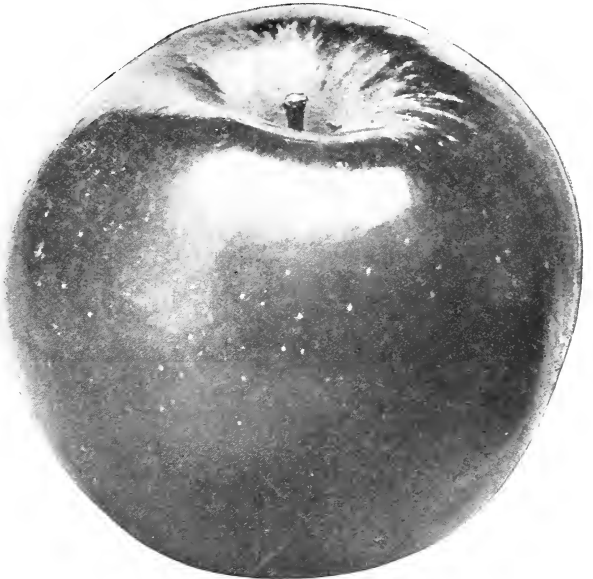
August. Beautiful red and yellow Apple like Yellow Transparent. Medium size, very good quality. Tree strong and early bearer.

MCINTOSH (F).

A Snow Apple, bright deep red, of good size, very delicious, perfumed. Fine for local market and fancy trade. October to December. Tree productive, coming into bearing young; hardy, slow grower.

MANN (W).

November to April. Medium to large, deep yellow to brownish red, good cooking Apple. Tree hardy, regular bearer, popular in cold localities.



McIntosh Apple.

MAIDEN BLUSH (F).

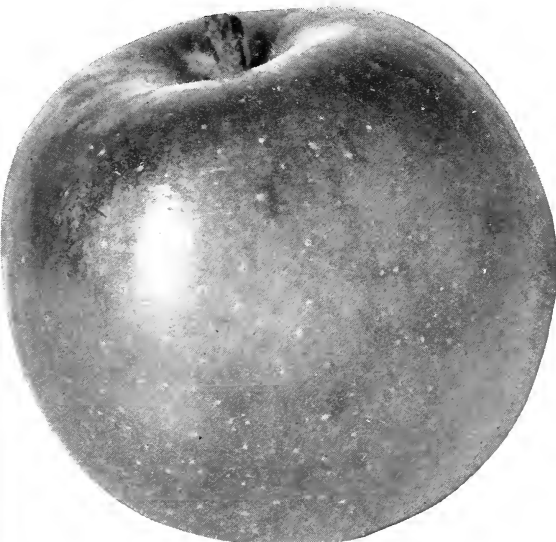
September to December. Especially good cooking Apple, pale waxy yellow, crimson blush. A fine commercial variety bringing high prices. Productive, early bearer.

NORTH STAR (W).

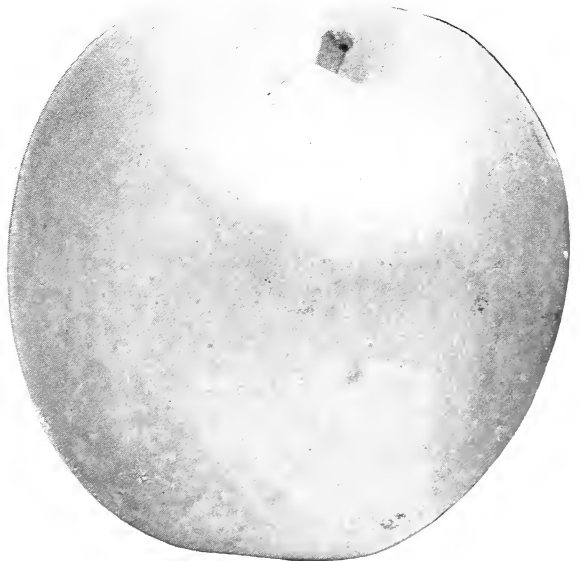
Improved Duchess. Large, dark red striped, cooking Apple, good shipper. September to Spring. Tree thrifty, perfectly hardy, good cropper.

NORTHERN SPY (W).

One of the best, most dependable, commercial varieties. Fine for both eating and cooking. A late bearer but very prolific; fruit large. November to March; highly colored, glossy bright or striped red. Tree vigorous and long lived.



Jonathan Apple.



Grimes Golden Apple.

NORTHWESTERN GREENING (W).

December to April. For eating and cooking. Medium to large, clear pale yellow or green. Tree not an early bearer but hardy, prolific, and long lived.

OLDENBURG (Duchess) (S).

A very valuable commercial variety. August to September. One of the best cooking Apples. Above medium size, attractive red stripe; good shipper. Tree has many good qualities to recommend it to the orchardist. Very reliable cropper, prolific.

PEWAUKEE (W).

November to April. Above medium size, good yellow, mottled and splashed with red. Good for cooking or eating. Fair shipper. Tree hardy, heavy annual bearer.

POUND ROYAL (W).

Tree large and vigorous, healthy, long-lived and reliable in bearing. Fruit large and round; color yellow with bronze flecks. Quality excellent, flesh yellow, tender, and sweet. September to January.

PUMPKIN SWEET (F).

October to January. Yellowish white, very large. A good market variety for cooking, fair keeper. Tree needs winter shelter in North but is healthy and productive.

RAMBO (F).

October to January. A good commercial variety for the South. Medium size, very good eating Apple and satisfactory cooker. Yellow with deep red stripe. Tree hardy and very prolific bearer.

RED CANADA (W).

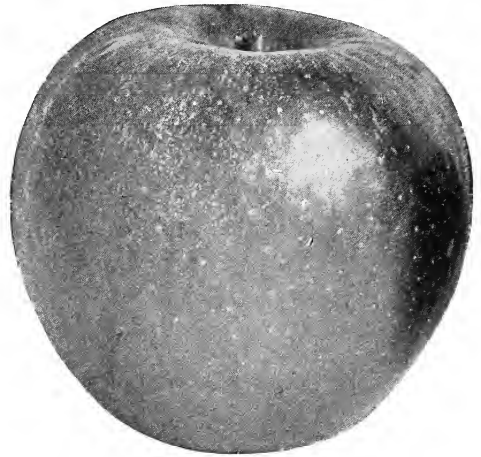
November to March. Above medium size, very attractive deep red. Very fine quality for eating or cooking. One of the best commercial varieties, often bringing special prices. Tree of fair hardiness and bearing qualities. Can supply these top-worked if desired.

RED ASTRACHAN (S).

July through September. Medium to large. Bright dark red. Good home Apple or for local market. For cooking and dessert. Tree young bearer, reliable cropper, producing good quantity.

RED NORTHERN SPY.

An extra fine new variety which springs from the Northern Spy. The tree is now being fruited in many State Experiment Stations as well as in orchards. Every indication is that it will become a leading



Red Canada Apple.

orchard variety in the future. It is like the Northern Spy in every way except that it seems to bear earlier and the fruit is a solid dark red all over. Every commercial orchardist should make a trial of this variety immediately.

RHODE ISLAND GREENING (W).

The most important and one of the best cooking and eating Apples. An accumulator of heavy crops of medium to very large, yellow fruit. Probably the most popular green cooking Apple. A fine keeper. Tree not an early bearer. Biennial but heavy cropper.

ROME BEAUTY (W).

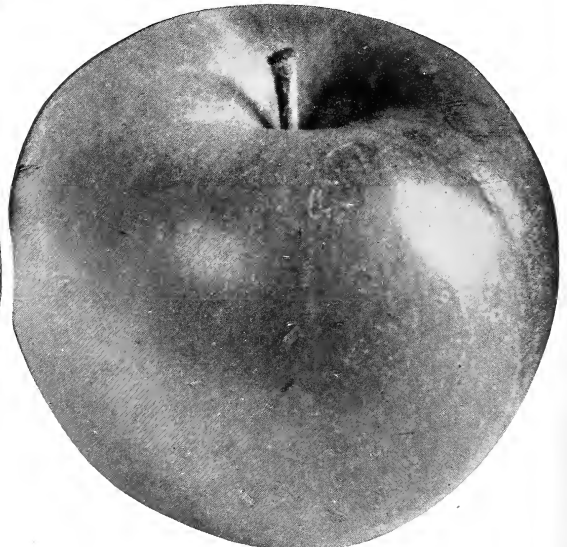
November to May. Well established market value. Fine keeper. Good quality eating Apple. Medium size, red with a little yellow. Tree early bearer and very reliable cropper.

ROXBURY RUSSET (W).

One of the best russet Apples. Large, long keeper, and good shipper. Yellow with russet dots. December to May—July in cold storage. Tree biennial bearer, moderate cropper.



Oldenburg Apple.



Red Northern Spy Apple.



Northern Spy Apple.

SALOME (W).

Medium size, greenish yellow, overlaid with pink and red. Good eating Apple. November to January. Young bearer, reliable. Large tree.

SHIAWASSEE (F).

October to March. A fine eating Apple, greenish red Apple. Tree healthy and long lived. Heavy cropper. Fruit good for eating or canning.

SMITH CIDER (W).

Beautiful Apple. Profitable in southern orchards. For cooking. Medium size, bright pinkish red. November to March. Tree young bearer, usually productive.

SMOKEHOUSE (W).

October to March. A fine eating Apple, greenish yellow to red, above medium size. Tree prolific bearer.

SUTTON (W).

November to March. A good commercial variety especially suited to fancy trade. Like Hubbardston and Baldwin. Attractive red Apple, medium size, fine for eating. Young, vigorous annual bearer.

STAYMAN WINESAP (W).

Often said to be the best Winesap. Fine southern Apple for market and home use. December to April. Medium to large red. Tree vigorous, young, annual heavy bearer.

STARK (W).

Good northern orchard variety. Thrifty, healthy, productive tree. Handsome, large to medium, dull green and red Apple. Good quality for eating or cooking. January to May.

SWEET BOUGH (S).

Home orchard variety. Very fine Summer cooking Apple. Medium to large, greenish yellow. August to September. For local market. Tree long lived, early bearer.

TWENTY OUNCE (S).

Fine early commercial variety for the North. Good shipper. Large greenish yellow, red striped. September to midwinter. Tree young producer, annual heavy bearer.

TOLMAN SWEET (W).

November to January. Below medium size. Attractive yellow Apple for special market for cooking. Tree good grower, long lived, moderate to heavy bearer.

TOMPKINS KING (F).

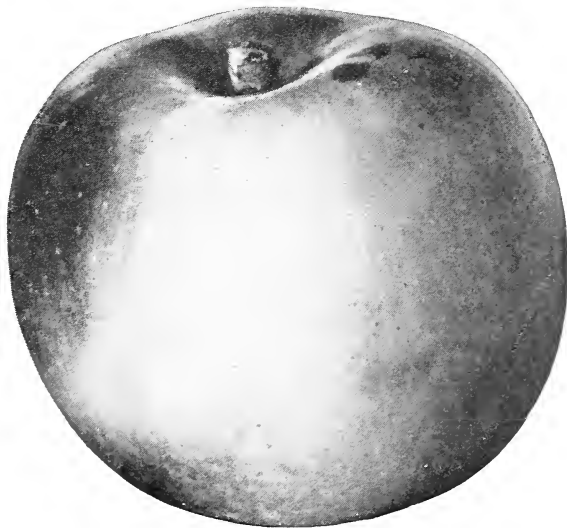
Fourth in commercial importance. Often brings premium price on the market. Both for general and fancy trade. October to December. Large to very large, yellow overlaid with red, very fine quality; very good shipper and keeper. Tree not a young bearer, regular, medium cropper.

WAGENER (W).

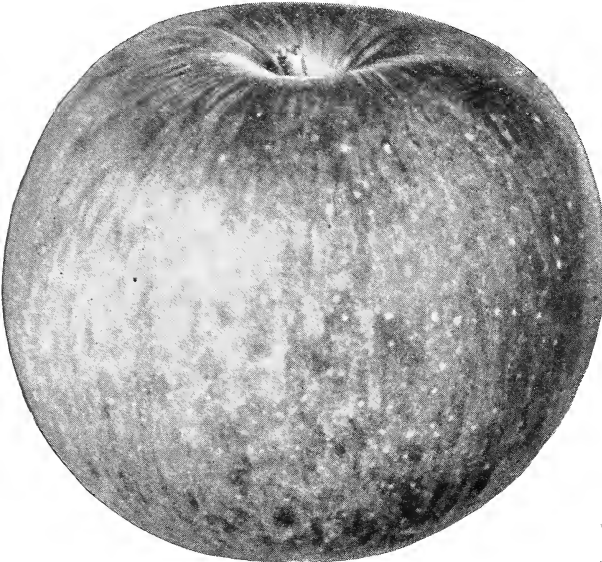
Beautiful bright red and pale yellow contrasting. October to February. Very good cooking, especially fine eating; tree comes to bear early and bears heavily, medium to large, bright light red Apples. Exceptionally good quality. Fine in commercial orchards for filling in between trees slow to come into bearing.



Stayman Winesap Apple.



Winter Banana Apple.



Wealthy Apple.

WEALTHY (F).

Particularly valuable for commercial orchards in cold climates. October to January. Bright red, medium to large, good quality. Tree good grower, young bearer and heavy producer.

WESTFIELD (Seek-No-Further) (W).

Eating Apple, with peculiar, very pleasant flavor. Very good. Pinkish red and deep carmine, medium size. Tree hardy, good producer. A good commercial variety.

WINESAP (W).

December to April. Bright deep red, under medium size. Tree early bearer and very regular; large cropper. Much used in old commercial orchards.

WINTER BANANA (W).

Clear pale yellow with pinkish red blush; fine eating. November to January. Large, good quality. Tree a young bearer and regular, heavy cropper.

WOLF RIVER (W).

One of the largest Apples and a very good commercial variety. Striped red Apple. Tree hardy, good bearer. January to February.

YELLOW TRANSPARENT (S).

The best extra early Apple for commercial purposes. Reliable bearer, good quality, yellowish white Apple of large size. July to September. Tree comes into bearing very young. One of the best trees to plant with late bearing varieties.



Yellow Transparent Apple.

YORK IMPERIAL (W).

Good commercial variety. Long keeper, good shipper. Yellow blushed with red, medium to large. Good quality eating or cooking Apple. Tree a prolific annual bearer. November to February.

Crab Apples

The Crab Apples are much smaller than other Apples and differ in that they are decidedly acid. For this last reason they are much desired for preserving and other cooking. Crab Apple jelly is unsurpassed for both color and flavor.

HYSLOP.

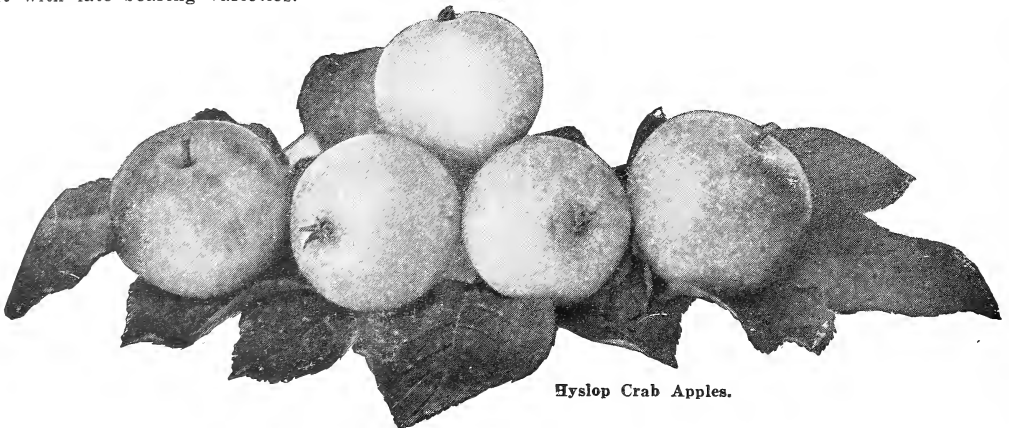
Fruit large, dark red, good for cooking. September and October. Tree hardy and reliable.

MARTHA

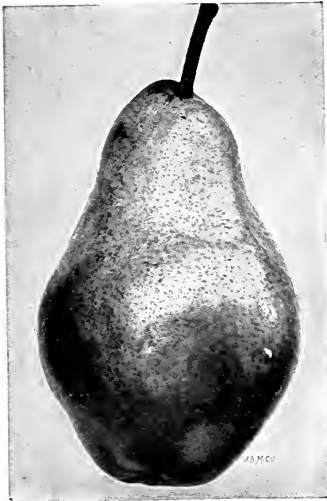
September to late Fall. Tree vigorous, prolific. Fruit large, bright light red, good quality.

WHITNEY.

One of the most popular Crab varieties. Yellow striped with red. August and early September. Tree young bearer and productive.



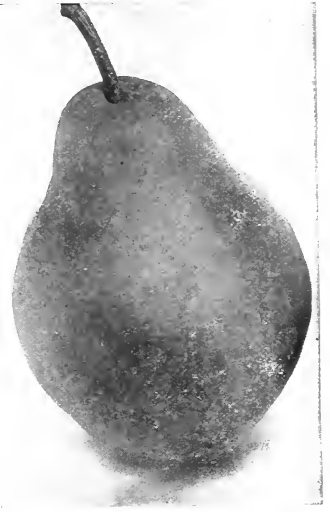
Hyslop Crab Apples.



Bartlett Pear.



Beurre Clairgeau Pear.



Clapp Favorite Pear.

Pears

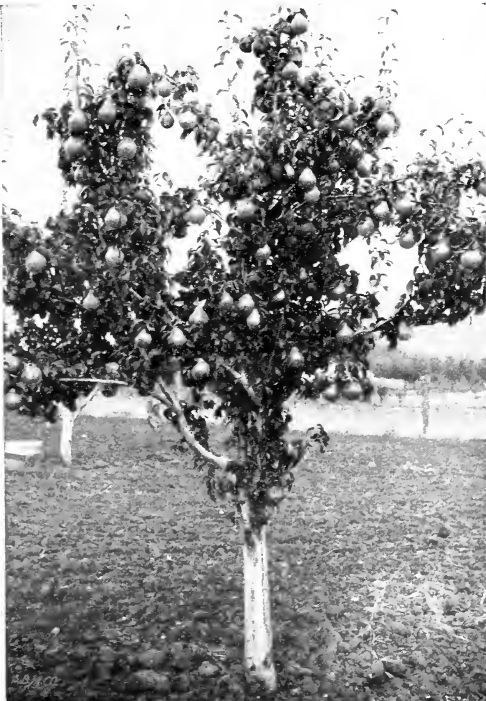
The Pear bears early if well cared for. It does best in rich, deep soil. Unlike other fruits it should not be allowed to ripen on the tree, but should be picked green and stored in a dark, cool place, where it will ripen perfectly. European Pears are the finest for quality, but the Japanese are the most prolific.

ALBERTINE

Flesh yellow, very good quality. A small green and yellow Pear for canning and pickling. October. European.

ANJOU

Tree vigorous and healthy, early to bear. Fruit greenish, crimson blush, medium size. One of the best quality European Pears.



A Young Bartlett Money-Maker.

BARTLETT

A good commercial, late Summer, European Pear, well known on the market. Large, clear, yellow blushed. Flesh sweet and of very good quality. Tree vigorous, productive, and hardy. Young bearer.

BEURRE BOSC

Large, yellow, much russeted, of best quality. Makes poor growth in the nursery row but is hardy, productive, and healthy in the orchard. September to October.

BEURRE CLAIRGEAU

Large yellow shaded with orange and crimson. Good quality. Tree bears young and annually; is very prolific. Fruit more suitable for cooking than for eating. A very valuable variety for commercial orchards for late season fruit.

BEURRE GIFFARD

Ripens just before Clapp Favorite when there is a good market demand for Pears. Tree is of average hardiness, vigor, and productiveness. Fruit greenish yellow with dull red flush.

CLAPP FAVORITE

August to September. Lemon-yellow faintly splashed with crimson. Very good quality. Usually the first market Pear. Tree very productive, long lived, young and regular bearer, stands cold probably better than any other variety.

DUCHESSE D'ANGOULEME

Very fine heavy bearing Pear. October to November. Greenish yellow. One of the largest Pears and a very good market variety. Tree a strong grower, comes to bear early and regularly.

FLEMISH BEAUTY

September to October. Very sweet, large pale yellow. A choice variety as to quality. Tree not an early bearer, stands cold well.

HOWELL

Early, profuse bearer. Quality very good, flesh sweet, color lemon-yellow, size large. One of the best American Pears.



Young Pear Orchard.

KIEFFER

Large, Japanese Winter Pear. A fine market variety; cross of Bartlett and Chinese Sand Pear. Tree healthy, early bloomer. Succeeds in the South where other varieties will not grow.

KOONCE

Medium size, Summer Pear. Yellow with carmine cheek. Heavy bearer, blight resistant. July to August.

SECKEL

One of the richest, best flavored European Pears. August to October. Small, yellow with red cheek, with much russet. Very free from blight; bears about the fourth year. Late bloomer.

SHELDON

A fine Pear for eating or cooking. Above medium size, with russet skin and ruddy cheek. Quality very high. Good keeper and shipper and much in demand in the markets. Tree hardy and vigorous.

VERMONT BEAUTY

Skin brilliant yellow and red. Variety valuable for market; ships and keeps well. Fruit good quality, larger than Seckel. Tree stands severe cold; is very vigorous and healthy. Autumn.

WILDER EARLY

August. Liberal bearer, medium size, bright yellow with flaming cheek, almost coreless. A good early market Pear.

WINTER NELIS

One of the best quality Pears. Can be kept until Spring in cold storage. Medium size, yellow, russeted. All trees are top-worked, adding to value of tree, which is very productive and an annual bearer.

Dwarf Fruit Trees

The value of small trees for crowded places is little appreciated. True, the dwarf tree, requires as much care and attention as a large growing tree but it is peculiarly fitted for many positions where a larger tree will not do at all.

The fruit ripens a little earlier on the dwarf tree and is easily picked because the low, broad heads are accessible from the ground. The tree also bears at a much younger age.

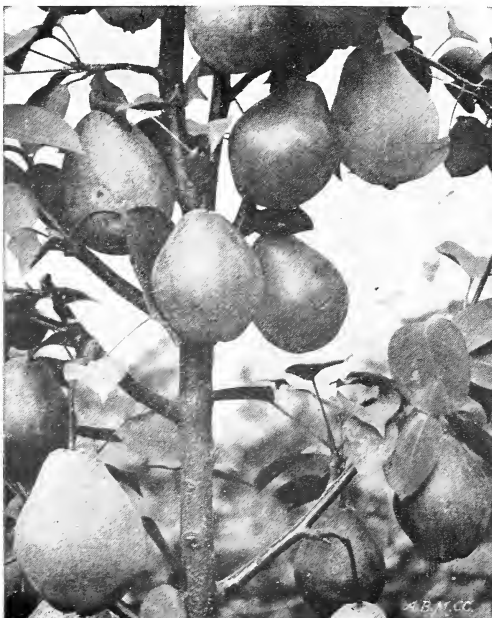
We offer the following lists of varieties of Apples and Pears worked upon dwarf stock. Please refer to standard tree lists for descriptions.

DWARF APPLE

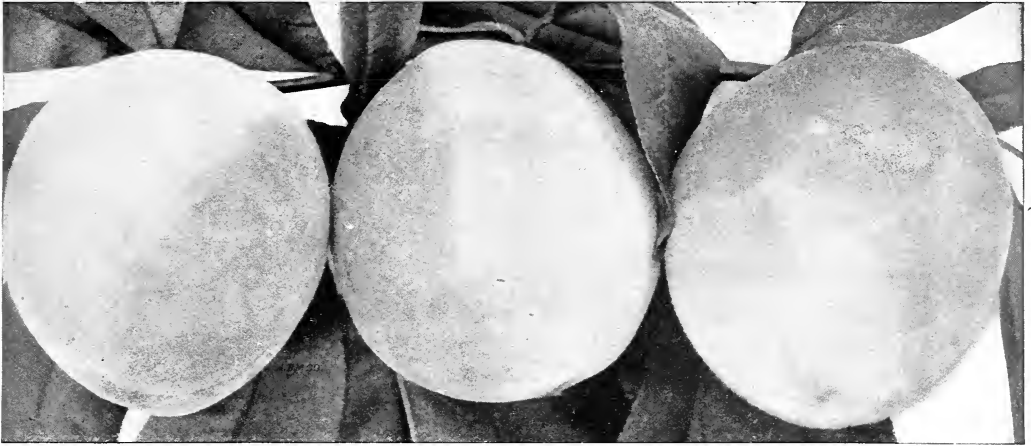
Baldwin
 Delicious
 Fameuse
 Grimes
 Jonathan
 Maiden Blush
 McIntosh
 Northern Spy
 Oldenburg
 Red Astrachan
 Rome Beauty
 Stayman Winesap
 Sweet Bough
 Wagener
 Yellow Transparent

DWARF PEAR

Anjou
 Bartlett
 Clapp Favorite
 Duchesse d'Angouleme
 Howell
 Kieffer
 Lawrence
 Louise Bonne de Jersey
 Seckel
 Vermont Beauty
 Wilder



Kieffer Pears.



Champion Peaches.

Peaches

The Peach prefers light, well drained soil of sandy texture. The ease with which it is grown, the fact that it comes to bear early, and its comparative freedom from disease make it very popular. The fruit is delicate, luxuriant, and of incomparable flavor.

ADMIRAL DEWEY

Very good quality. Ripens same time as Triumph. Freestone, yellow, very downy. Tree strong grower, hardy, and productive.

ALEXANDER

Medium size, color yellow to greenish white, overlaid with red. Small stone, semi-cling. Tree vigorous and productive. July.

BANNER

Very hardy tree, comes to bear young, and is very productive. Fruit large, yellow, crimson cheek, good shipper and keeper, good quality. Pit small and free. Season late September and October.

BARNARD (Early)

Medium size, yellow with purplish red cheek. Flesh deep yellow, red at stone, which is free. Tree hardy and productive. A good market variety. 1st to 15th of September.

BELLE (Of Georgia)

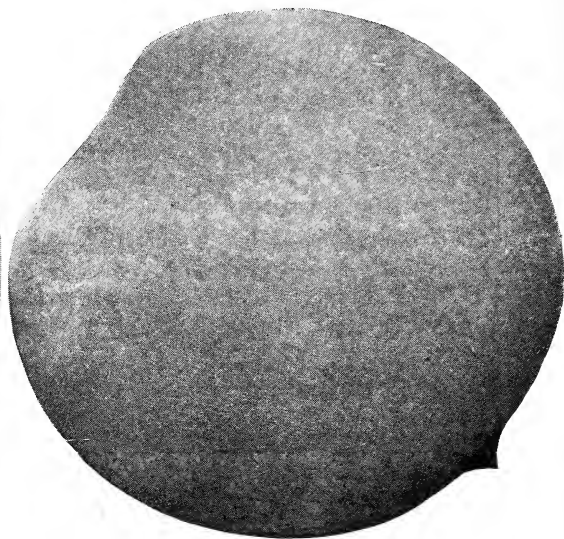
Eight days before Elberta. A beautiful white freestone Peach. Very large and of very good quality. Good shipper. Tree rapid grower and prolific.



Billmeyer Peaches. (One-third actual size).



Fitzgerald Peach.



Engle Peach.

BILLMEYER

Our own introduction. A very large yellow freestone Peach ripening after Early Crawford. Very dark red flush and very small pit. Exceptionally good shipper. This variety is rising in commercial importance as it fills well the needs of commercial orchardists.

BILYEU

Tree vigorous. Fruit medium size, white with red cheek. Flesh white, sweet, of good quality. Freestone; late ripening.

CARMAN

Twenty-four days before Elberta. White, semi-free, large, and good. A beautiful Peach, dark red flushed; fine for fancy trade. Tree very hardy, not susceptible to disease and very productive.

CHAIRS (Choice)

An improved Crawford. There is no Peach of better quality. A yellow freestone fancy market Peach. Golden yellow and dull red. Tree large and vigorous; hardy. Late midseason.

CHAMPION

Fifteen days before Elberta. White with red center, semi-free to free. Medium size, very fine quality, honey sweet. Skin cream-white with dark red blush. Tree very productive, large, and vigorous.

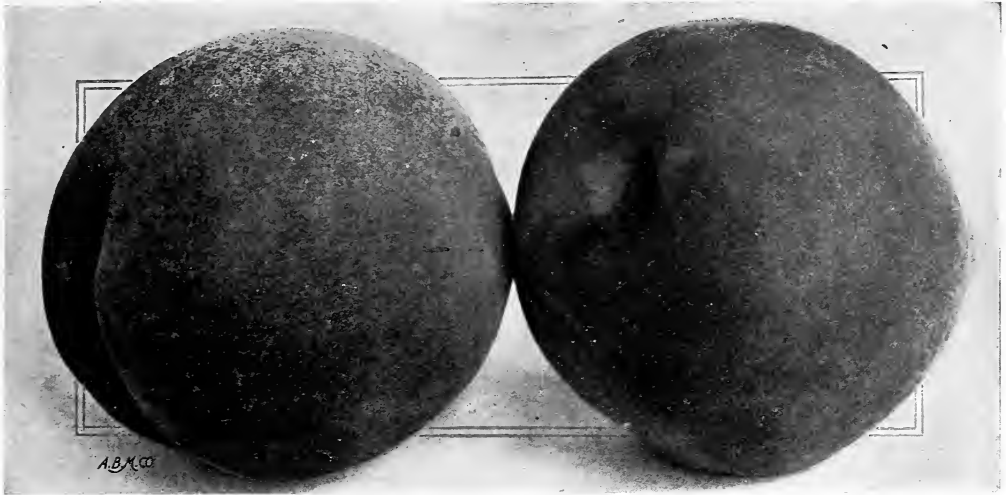
CHILI (Red Hill)

Tree medium, hardy, and productive. Fruit late, good for storage, shipping, canning or curing. Skin yellow and orange to dark red; heavy down. Yellow flesh, red at pit which is free. This variety is much in demand for canning factories.



Elberta Peach.





J. H. Hale Peaches.

CHINESE CLING

A delicious seedling Peach. White, medium size, good quality. The parent of many other varieties.

CROSBY

Fifteen days after Elberta. Yellow, free, and very good. Called the frost-proof Peach. Small, freestone. Tree vigorous, healthy, and productive.

EARLY CRAWFORD

Probably the most commonly grown, early, yellow-fleshed Peach. Very handsome, skin yellow with dark red blush. Quality unsurpassed, a good Peach for market or home orchard. Tree large and vigorous. Midseason.

EARLY ELBERTA

Three days before Elberta. Yellow, freestone, very large, good quality. Tree strong grower with a tendency to thin itself.

EARLY MICHIGAN

Fruit medium size, cream-white blushed with dull red. Flesh greenish, tinged with red at pit. Freestone, good quality. Last of August. Tree vigorous and fruitful.

ELBERTA

The most widely planted and most popular market Peach. Very adaptable to different soils and climates. Trees always bear well, are very resistant to disease; are large, vigorous, early bearing, and long lived. Fruit is well flavored, yellow fleshed, freestone, very large, and good quality. It is an especially long keeping and good shipping fruit. Midseason.

ENGLE (Mammoth)

Fruit ripens before Crawford and tree is more productive. Peaches large and of very good quality; pale yellow with bright red blush. Tree large, hardy, and young bearer.

FITZGERALD

Almost identical with Early Crawford but ripens a few days earlier; is more productive and somewhat hardier. One of the best of the Crawford strain for the commercial orchard. Fruit golden yellow, more or less overspread with dark red. Fine yellow flesh, red at pit. Freestone. Tree medium size, hardy, and prolific.

GOLD DROP

A strictly Michigan Peach. Somewhat transparent, golden skin and flesh, very distinctive. Medium size, light red blush, fine flavor. Tree of medium size and vigor, hardy and productive. Late midseason.

GREENSBORO

Four days before Elberta. White, semi-free, medium size, fair quality. An attractive Peach, desirable for commercial orchards on account of its good shipping and keeping qualities. Tree large, vigorous and healthy. Early bearing and prolific.

J. H. HALE

Five days before Elberta. One of the largest Peaches, yellow, freestone, and very good quality. Only twelve years on the market and already Elberta's strongest competitor. Slightly better quality, same beautiful coloring, larger, a better shipper and keeper. Like Elberta in other characteristics.

KALAMAZOO

Another Elberta competitor, better quality, but not so showy nor productive. Ripens with Late Crawford, a week after Elberta. Ordinarily a medium sized Peach but large if properly thinned. Fruit very high quality for eating or cooking. Skin light yellow with pink flush, flesh yellow, freestone. Tree large and vigorous.

KRUMMEL

A new, large, freestone, yellow Peach. Color golden yellow blushed with carmine. Late ripening. Quality very high. Fast gaining in popularity.

LATE CRAWFORD

Eight days after Elberta. Yellow, freestone, very large and very good. A fine standard variety. Skin yellow, crowded with soft tints of red and orange. A beautiful Peach for fancy trade. Freestone. Tree is adapted to many soils and climates, and is vigorous, hardy and healthy.

LEMON CLING

Tree vigorous and highly productive, a regular bearer. Fruit large, lemon-shaped, deep yellow and brownish red. Flesh dark yellow, very good quality. Clingstone. September.

LEMON FREE

Yellow flesh, freestone, lemon-shaped and lemon-colored with pink blush; ripening in midseason. Quality very good. Tree very large, vigorous, and hardy.

LOCKWOOD

Three weeks before Early Crawford. Very earliest of yellow freestone Peaches. Large and handsome. Excellent flavor, fine for fancy market. Tree hardy, large, and very productive. This Peach is of our own introduction and of very fast growing popularity.

MAYFLOWER

Fifty days ahead of Elberta. The earliest white Peach, semi-cling. Medium size, fair quality. Tree productive, hardy and healthy.

MICHIGAN BEAUTY

Early, abundant, annual bearer. Large, yellow, freestone Peach of excellent quality, a fine keeper. Ripens about October 1st. This is an excellent variety for commercial orchards. It has all the qualities desirable for a market Peach and ripens at a season when there are no other good varieties on the market. Our own introduction.

NEW PROLIFIC

Tree exceptionally vigorous, hardy, healthy and productive. Fruit medium size, yellow, freestone, ripening about a week before Elberta.

OLDMIXON CLING

A rich luscious white fleshed Peach. Late ripening, and uncommonly handsome. Clingstone. Tree large, vigorous and hardy.

OLDMIXON FREE

Very much like Oldmixon Cling, not quite as high quality but freestone.

REEVES

Yellow, freestone, handsome, and very palatable but irregular shaped and slightly under size. Very high quality. Skin deep yellow with dark red blush. Midseason. A fine tree for home orchards, medium to large; vigorous, and hardy.

SALWEY

A European Peach. One of the very latest to bear, ripening after nearly all other varieties. Yellow flesh, freestone, skin yellow with brownish red blush. Attractive; good quality. Especially adapted to cooking. Tree very hardy, healthy and productive. Middle of October.

ROCHESTER

One of the best of early yellow freestone Peaches. A fine orchard variety rapidly coming into wide use. A Crawford strain preceding Early Crawford several days. Large, covered with mottled red blush. Flesh yellow stained with red at the pit, very good quality. Freestone.

SLAPPEY

Medium size, golden yellow with red and crimson blush. A good quality freestone Peach. Very early.

SMOCK

Old orchard variety. Not so popular now as in the past. Trees are hardy and productive but fruit is not exceptional as to size, color, or quality. Orange-yellow and dark red. Freestone.

STUMP (The World)

An old favorite white fleshed freestone Peach. Not handsome, but making up in quality for its lack in appearance. Creamy white mottled, flushed and splashed with red, freestone. Tree a good grower, hardy, and vigorous.

SUPERIOR

A new Peach rapidly coming into popularity for commercial orchards. Is a very good keeper and shipper. Yellow, clingstone, exceptionally good quality, excellent bearer, hardy, and vigorous. Fruit ripens in early October just before Smock.

TRIUMPH

A valuable variety for the North. Very satisfactory where the weather is cold. Extra early, yellow flesh, semi-freestone, with very small pit. Dark color, large size when properly thinned. A good shipper and keeper and valuable as an orchard variety because of its season.

WEED LATE BARNARD

Medium size, round, yellowish, with purplish red cheek. Flesh free, deep red at pit. Quality very good. First of September.

WILMA

A splendid new variety coming from Elberta and promising to be a close competitor. It is hardy as to wood and blossoms; its growth is strong and stocky, and the foliage is large and colored dark green. It has all the fruitfulness of its parent, the Elberta, and its fruit is high in quality; orange yellow in color with deep red blush, yellow flesh with red rays in the center; freestone, and extra large in size. Flavor excellent and mild. Ten days earlier than Elberta.

WILLIAM FAVORITE

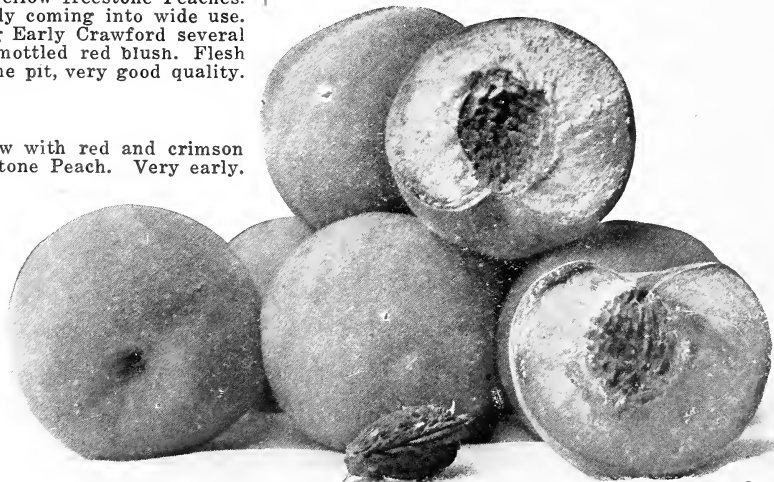
September. A good yellow cling Peach for market. Tree hardy and productive.

WONDERFUL

Like the Smock. Yellow with red blush. Flesh yellow, red at pit which is freestone. Quality good. Last of September.

YELLOW ST. JOHN

Much planted in commercial Peach growing sections. One of the earliest of the Crawfords. Freestone, handsome, and of delicious flavor. Tree is vigorous and hardy.



Superior Peaches

We Grade
Our
Fruit Trees
by Both
Height and
Diameter



Windsor Cherries.

Cherries

We divide Cherries into two groups, sweet and sour, although some varieties are rather midway between. The Sweet Cherry has the large leaves and tree, and makes a fine ornament, but generally is not so productive of fruit. The Sour Cherry is a heavy producer at an early age. The fruit is very valuable for canning and cooking of all sorts. Either sort of tree is satisfactory for the commercial orchard.

BALDWIN

Very much like Olivet. Fruit ripens early, is very dark red. One of the sweetest and richest of the Morellos. Tree vigorous.

BING

A large sweet Cherry of very high quality. Color very dark red. Tree large, vigorous and productive.

BLACK TARTARIAN (Sweet)

Bigarreau. One of the best sweet commercial Cherries for the northern states. Very adaptable to soils and climates. Very fruitful, healthy, robust trees, bearing crops regularly. Not susceptible to disease. Purplish red Cherries of medium size and excellent quality.

COE (Transparent) (Sweet)

The first of light colored Cherries to ripen. Good for early market. Medium size, good quality, pale amber mottled with red. Tree is very healthy and productive.

DOWNER (Late Red) (Sweet)

An excellent late Heart sweet Cherry of fine flavor. Good for eating. Comes after nearly all other Cherries are gone. Color light to dark red with amber background. Tree productive.

DYEHOUSE (Sour)

A week earlier than Early Richmond to which it is near kin. It has a brighter, clearer color and is slightly smaller in size. Tree small and vigorous.

EARLY RICHMOND (Sour)

One of the leading sour Cherries and the earliest of the good ones. Cherries are light or dark red, medium size, and fair in quality. Used for canning. Can be grown profitably in almost any part of the country.

ELKHORN (Sweet)

A Bigarreau, purplish black, of large size, and good quality. Tree large and very vigorous; moderately productive.

ENGLISH MORELLO (Sour)

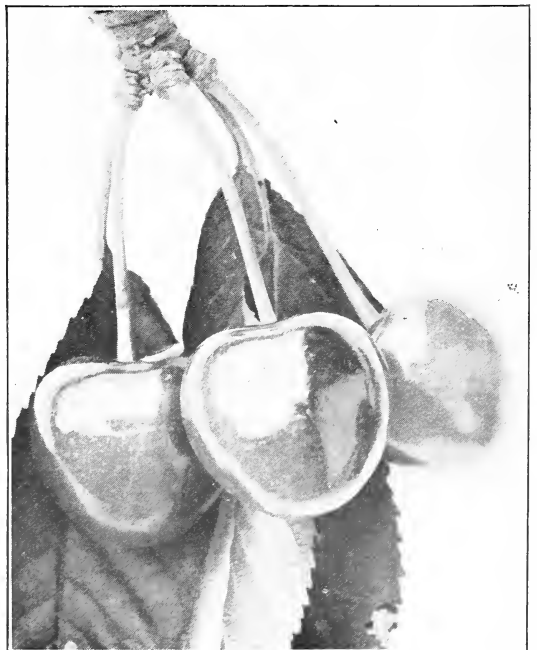
The standard late sour Cherry of America. For home, market, and canning factory uses, not for eating. Large dark red, almost black. Trees small, vigorous, and productive.

GOV. WOOD (Sweet)

A fine variety for the home orchard. Vigorous early bearing trees. Cherries crimson on yellowish white background. Flesh soft, sweet, and very good quality.

IDA (Sweet)

Handsome, large, light red; a Heart Cherry. Tree early; prolific bearer of full crops.



Gov. Wood Cherries.



Montmorency Cherries.

KOONTZ (Sour)

Special market variety, very large dark red fruit, slightly acid. Last of June. Strong growing, good bearing tree.

LAMBERT (Sweet)

Bigarreau, from a cross of Napoleon by Black Heart. One of the handsomest dark colored sweets. Flesh and flavor very excellent. Color of dark wine verging on black. The tree is strong, vigorous, and healthy. Usually fruitful and regular in bearing. Midseason.

LATE DUKE (Sweet)

Is an offspring of May Duke ripening from two weeks to a month earlier. The large size, dark color, and early season of the fruit recommend it as do the vigor, health, and fruitfulness of the tree. Tender flesh; good quality.

MAY DUKE (Sweet)

One of the oldest, most popular Cherries. Fruitful, hardy, vigorous, and healthy. Fruit early, large, dark red and very good quality. A very good orchard variety were it not that Cherries require several pickings. This is an asset, however, in a tree for a home orchard.

MONTMORENCY (Sour)

Montmorency is the most widely grown Cherry in America. There is no question of its superiority over every other variety in its class. The so-called Large Montmorency is an inferior variety to the above, being a very shy bearer. We have a very excellent strain of the true Montmorency obtained by careful selection and we know that when our trees reach a bearing age they will be found to be superior to other strains. This Cherry is more in demand in the market than any other. It is of fair size, a dark color, and very good quality; being suited to every purpose, even eating from tree when fully ripe. The tree has every desirable characteristic. It is vigorous, hardy, and resistant to all diseases.

NAPOLEON (Sweet)

The leading firm-fleshed sweet Cherry. Large size, handsome; high quality Bigarreau. Excellent for eating, cooking, or canning. Also a good keeper and shipper. Trees are very productive, come into bearing early, and are hardy, vigorous and healthy.

SCHMIDT (Sweet)

One of the largest black sweet Cherries. Of extra good quality and well suited to commercial orchards. Midseason. Tree large, vigorous, and productive.

WINDSOR (Sweet)

A standard late Bigarreau. One of the most profitable of the hard-fleshed Cherries. Cherries are dark red to black, of very good quality and stand shipping well. Trees are said to be the hardiest of the Bigarreus, are very free from disease, and very fruitful, but do not bear young.

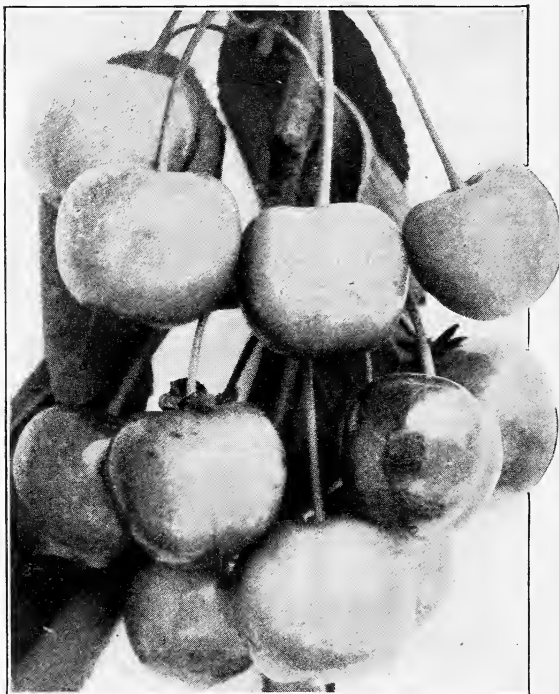
WRAGG (Sour)

Very much like English Morello but have larger, later Cherries and tree is hardier.

YELLOW SPANISH (Sweet)

Another very excellent Bigarreau, a close competitor of Windsor. Trees are vigorous, large; bear abundantly and early in life. Fruits midseason; bright and amber yellow with red blush. This Cherry is growing in popularity in both commercial and home orchards.

Diameter alone or height alone do not accurately grade fruit trees. We grade by both.



Napoleon Cherries.



Burbank Plums.

Plums

The Plum needs rich soil. It is equally suited to commercial orchard and to home garden planting. An excellent plan is to plant Plum trees 25 feet apart in an orchard of late-bearing Apple trees. Some Plum varieties habitually overbear and should always be thinned to increase the size of fruit. There are three main groups of Plums and their hybrids. The European are the best in quality, the American are superior as to hardiness, and the Japanese are the earliest bearers.

BRADSHAW (Eu.)

One of the most popular orchard varieties. Bears regularly and heavily. Very resistant to scale. Fruit midseason, dark reddish purple, large, attractive and good shipper and keeper. Stone semi-free.

BURBANK (Jap.)

A Japanese Plum of very good quality, handsomely colored, dark red over yellow brown. Good shipper and keeper, is not susceptible to disease and is very hardy for a Japanese Plum.

CLIMAX (Jap.)

A Japanese hybrid. Tree large and vigorous. Fruit season early. Fruit beautiful dark wine color, large stone, semi-clinging.

DIAMOND (Eu.)

A European variety suited to market purposes. Very attractive but not high in quality. Large, deep, reddish purple to purplish black. Stone semi-cling.

GERMAN PRUNE (Eu.)

Large, vigorous, healthy, productive tree. Fruit small; fine for drying or cooking, tart, freestone, dark purple.

GOLDEN DROP (Coe) (Eu.)

A long keeping European Plum fit for eating, cooking or drying. Light golden color, very fine flavor, freestone. Tree vigorous.

GRAND DUKE (Eu.)

The favorite late shipping Plum for the northern states. Tree slow to come to bear but hardy, very prolific, regular bearer. Unusually large, dark purple, good flavored fruit; clingstone.

GREEN GAGE (Reine Claude) (Eu.)

Tree small, very prolific. A profitable market variety. Fruit golden, very good quality, medium size. Semi-cling.

GUEII (Eu.)

One of the best all around European Plums. A very popular orchard variety, bearing abundant crops early in life. Fruit dark purple, medium size, fair quality, sometimes free and sometimes clingstone. Midseason.

IMPERIAL GAGE (Eu.)

A large European Plum, fine for eating and cooking. Color dull greenish yellow, quality very good, stone nearly free. Tree large and vigorous.



Monarch Plums.

ITALIAN PRUNE (Follenberg) (Eu.)

Tree large, hardy, abundant regular bearer. Fruit purplish black, large, freestone. Fine flavored, for eating, cooking, or drying. Good keeper and shipper.

LOMBARD (Eu.)

Probably the most widely grown Plum. Very adaptable as to soil and climate, constant prolific bearer. Fruit medium size, dark purplish red, fair quality, stone nearly free.

MONARCH (Eu.)

Beautiful purple Plum above medium size. Clingstone. Good quality all purpose Plum. Tree medium size and vigorous.

POND (Hungarian Prune) (Eu.)

Late bearer, purplish red, fair quality. Very large, beautiful appearance. Stone semi free to free. Tree medium size and hardy.

RED JUNE (Jap.)

Fruit red, medium size, good quality for dessert or cooking and a good shipper. Tree vigorous, hardy, healthy and productive.

SATSUMA (Jap.)

Deep red skin and flesh. Good for dessert or cooking, keeps and ships well; semi cling. Tree above average for health, size and productiveness.

SHIPPER (Pride) (Eu.)

Fruit dark purple, semi-cling, very good shipper and keeper. Tree large and productive.

SHROPSHIRE (Damson) (Eu.)

Enormously productive tree, easy to care for. Fruit dark purple, clingstone, excellent quality. A very good orchard variety.

WICKSON (Jap.)

Probably the largest Plum. Flavor and quality good, clingstone. Tree medium to large, late bearer, healthy and productive.



Green Gage Plums.

YELLOW EGG (Eu.)

Very handsome fruit. One of the largest yellow Plums, good quality, for cooking; stone almost free. Tree large, vigorous and productive.

YELLOW GAGE (Eu.)

Of very good quality, sweet and juicy. Large, and yellow. Most desirable tree for the home orchard.

Apricots

Apricots come at a season between Cherries and Peaches. They are bright yellow, sometimes blush with flesh pink. The flesh is delicate and sweet. The daintiness of this fruit makes it worthy of more consideration. By proper cultivation it is as hardy and productive as the peach.

ALEXANDER

Sweet and juicy, medium to large, oblong, with orange yellow skin spotted with red. A Russian variety of good quality, freestone. Tree a good bearer. 1st of July.

ALEXIS

A large fruit. Yellow with red blush. Quality very good. July 10th.

EARLY GOLDEN

Small, nearly smooth skin, pale orange. Flesh sweet, very good quality. Freestone. Kernel of pit sweet. July 15th.

MONTGAMET

Small, round, deep yellow apricot with reddish flesh, brisk flavor and good quality; excellent for preserving. July 5th.

PEACH

Very large, rounded, yellowish orange with dark brown cheek. Last of July to 1st of August.

ROYAL

Medium to large, round oval, dull yellow with faint red blush. Flesh juicy, sweet, with high flavor. July 25th.



Nectarines.

Quinces

A most valuable fruit for canning purposes. Quince preserve is highly esteemed by all. The tree is hardy, free-bearing and remarkably disease-resistant.

BOURGEAT

Large golden yellow, skin smooth and fragrant. Flesh tender and of very good quality. Strong productive tree. Late Autumn.

CHAMPION

Large bright yellow, tender, and delicate Quince of good quality. Tree very prolific and a young bearer. Very suitable for commercial orchards as fruit keeps and ships well. Midseason.

ORANGE (Apple)

Large, with fine golden, firm flesh of excellent flavor. Tree prolific. Ripens soon after mid-autumn.

REA (Mammoth)

Larger than the Orange Quince. Quality excellent. Tree strong, bears before midseason.



Champion Quince.

Currants

These are valuable plants for the commercial orchardist as well as the home gardener. The fruit hangs well on the bush and may be picked when convenient. The bushes are small and take up very little room. Jelly, conserve, and pies of Currants are very delicious. Black Currants are prohibited by law. We do not sell them.

CHERRY

Very large dark red berries. Quite acid. Growth is tall and luxuriant. Bush very prolific.

FAY (Prolific)

Fruit large, dark red. Flavor mild. A very good market variety. Midseason.

PERFECTION

A cross of Fay and White Grape. A bright red, larger than Fay. Flavor mild and rich. One of the most productive Currants and probably the best market variety.

WILDER

Mild flavor, fine quality. Berries very large, light red. Bush a vigorous upright grower.

WHITE GRAPE

Large, excellent quality. Spreading vigorous bush.



White Grape Currants.

Nectarines

The most delicate and finest of the stone fruits. The skin is smooth and thin, the flesh somewhat resembles that of a peach, but is superior in every way.

BOSTON

Large, handsome, round-oval, bright yellow apricot-like flesh; a deep red color and pleasant flavor. Early September.

HUNT TAWNEY

Medium size, dark red cheek on pale orange. Flesh deep orange, rich, juicy, good. One of the earliest nectarines, fruiting three weeks before the close of Summer.

RED ROMAN

Large fruit, roundish, greenish yellow with reddish brown cheek. Flesh high flavored and rich; color greenish yellow, red at stone. September.



Perfection Currants.



Cumberland Raspberries.

Raspberries

Most prominent of the bush fruits are the Raspberries. They are extremely valuable both to the market producer and to the home. The fruits are borne early on strong, vigorous, hardy plants. Their flavor and general excellence make them a first choice for the fruit-lover; the red and yellow varieties being especially esteemed as a dessert. Raspberry pies, jams, and jells need no comment.

COLUMBIAN

American Blackcap. Large round black berries, moderately juicy, nearly sweet. Very prolific, tall vigorous canes, midseason.

CUMBERLAND

American Blackcap. Very large, oval, glossy black, firm fruit of best quality. Borne early. A standard variety.

CUTHBERT

Red. A very well known sort of high quality. A good shipper. Cuthbert is the most commonly grown red Raspberry. Is well adapted to many soils and climates. Plants are very healthy and productive.

GOLDEN QUEEN

Clear amber yellow; of highest quality. The best of its class. This variety is probably a sport of

Cuthbert. Berries are slightly richer and more delicately flavored.

KANSAS

American Blackcap. Large, round, black berries. Very firm and moderately juicy. Bush very hardy.

RANERE (St. Regis)

Color bright crimson, firm, rich and delicious, and a splendid shipper. The canes will endure the severest cold without injury. Everbearing and exceptionally prolific.

PLUM FARMER

American Blackcap. Perfectly hardy; an excellent grower; very productive. Crop ripens evenly; berries are large and of excellent quality for market.

Gooseberries

The green fruit is very desirable for culinary purposes, the excellence of Gooseberry pies is well known. The ripe berries are a fine dessert fruit. The bushes are small, easily cared for, and pay good returns to the commercial planter.

DOWNING

Medium to large, pale green. Quality good. Upright productive bush. Midseason. The most widely grown variety.

HOUGHTON

Small dull reddish brown fruit, tender, juicy, sweet, and pleasant, ripening soon after midsummer. Profuse bearer.

PEARL

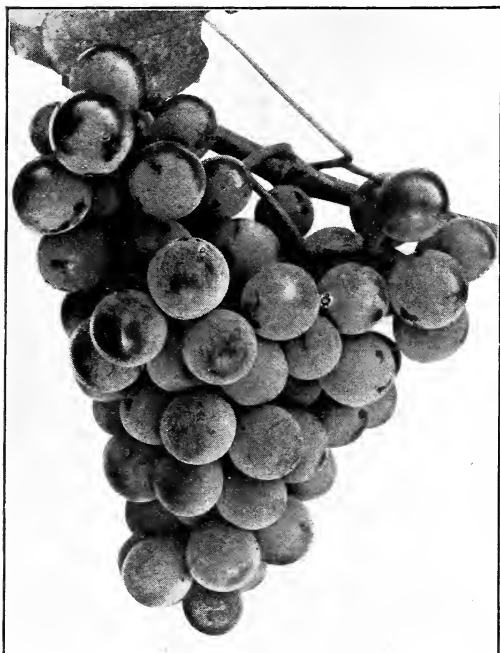
Almost exactly like Downing but said to be superior in some localities.

RED JACKET (Josselyn)

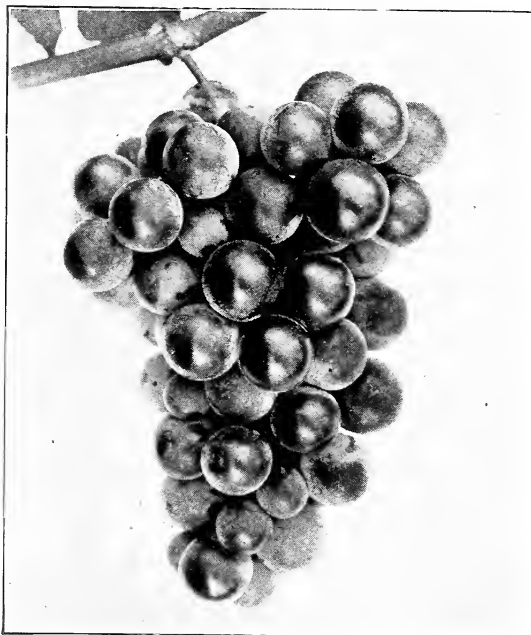
Medium size, oval, smooth, good flavor. Prolific, bushes bearing very early. Bush a vigorous grower.



Downing Gooseberries.



Moore's Early Grapes.



Concord Grapes.

Grapes

The Grape is an ancient fruit known as far back as civilization extends. It is adapted to nearly every soil and climate, and will grow in any situation. It climbs on fences and trellises, and covers arbors and pergolas. Its fruitfulness is mainly dependent upon proper care, and when rightly tended it returns good profits to the owner. The uses of the fruit are legion. The Grape is a necessity in every garden.

AGAWAM

Rogers' hybrid. Large in bunch and berry. Rich, sweet, and very handsome. Color red. Long keeping. Self-fertile. Vine vigorous, hardy, and productive. Fruit ripens soon after Concord, keeps till January.

BRIGHTON

A good commercial variety but self-sterile. A red Grape, handsome, and high in quality. Certain to ripen, being earlier than Concord. Vigorous growing, productive, and adaptable as to soils.

CAMPBELL EARLY

A black Grape of high quality, not acid and very sweet. Ripens 14 days before Concord. Large attractive bunches and berries, keeping and shipping well. Vine quite hardy and productive.

CATAWBA

A little later than Concord but a very popular Grape. The best keeping commercial type, often lasting until March. Vine big, hardy, and productive. Color dark purplish-red. Quality extra fine, bringing premium prices on the market.

CONCORD

The most widely known Grape in America. 75% or more of all the Grapes grown east of the Rockies are Concord. This is due to excellent quality and the fact that this variety is most adaptable to a great many localities. It is very fruitful, bearing heavily every year, is hardy, and early ripening, making it satisfactory for the North where seasons are short. Bunches and berries are of good size and color.



Delaware Grapes.

DELAWARE

One of the highest quality Grapes. The standard of comparison. Stands climatic conditions better than all other varieties; flourishes on most soils; ships well and is more immune to disease than most other commercial varieties. Vines are small, requiring close planting. This is one of the best table Grapes, often bringing twice the price of Concord. Color light red. Ripens a few days before Concord.

DIAMOND

A green Grape almost unsurpassed in quality and beauty. Early, hardy, productive, vigorous vine.

EATON

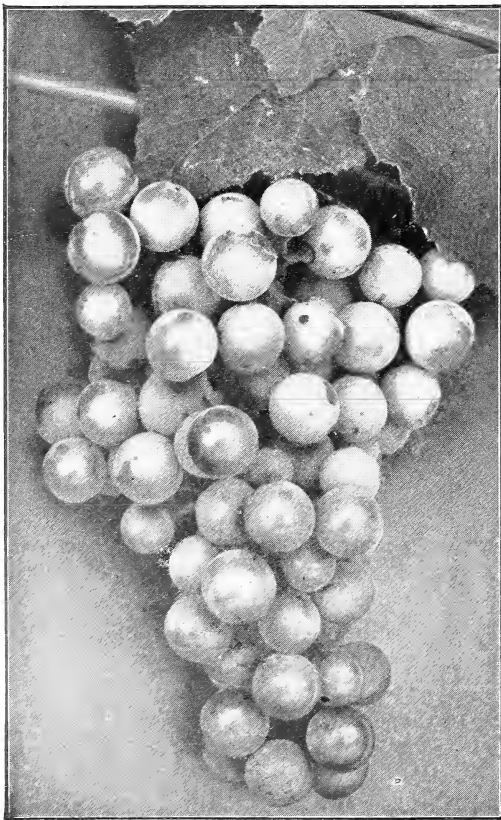
An offspring of Concord, better in appearance but not so good in flavor. Ripens a few days before Concord. Ships well. Berries and clusters, large and black. Vine healthy, vigorous, hardy and productive.

KING

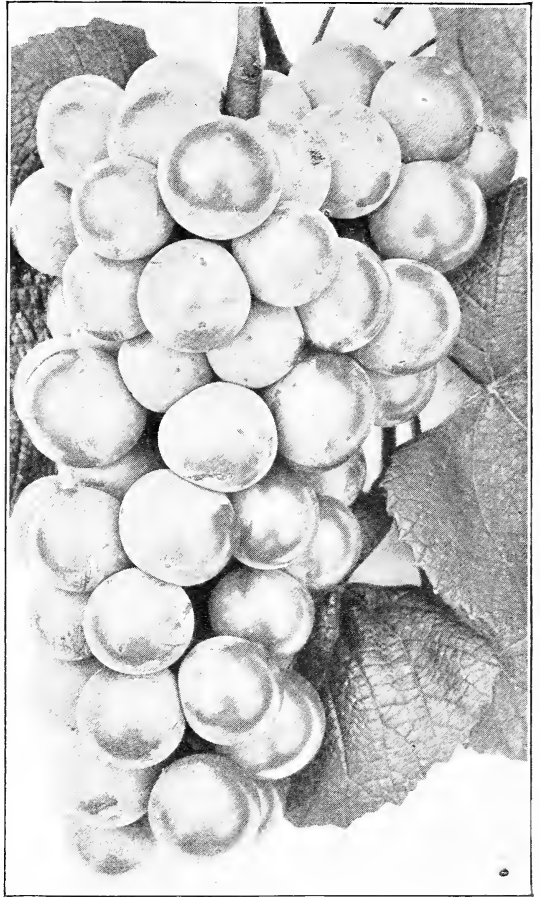
More vigorous and productive than Concord. Time of ripening and keeping quality the same. Large clusters of unusually large berries, reddish black to black.

MOORE EARLY

A Concord variety but two weeks earlier than its parent. One of the best of its season, especially recommended for the North. Large, black berries.



Brighton Grapes.



Niagara Grapes.

NIAGARA

The Concord of green Grapes. Will stand a large range of soils and climates. Probably the best green Grape for the commercial vineyard. Vine very hardy and productive. Fruit ripens midseason with Concord. Bunches and berries large and of good quality.

SALEM

Rogers' hybrid. Early, hardy, vigorous, and fairly productive. Fruit large, dark red, of high quality for table and cooking. A good keeper and shipper.

WINCHELL (Green Mountain)

Very early green Grape of quality ranking among the best of any color. A good market Grape for the North where it is the standard green Grape. Fruit keeps and ships well. Vine vigorous, hardy, and productive.

WORDEN

A variety of Concord origin, ripening 10 to 14 days earlier and having larger berries of better quality. It is quite as hardy and healthy as Concord. Color dark purple.

Strawberries

One of the earliest and most satisfactory plants is the Strawberry. Its luscious berries come at a time when there is a dearth of fresh fruit, and amply fill the place of the sole fruit of the season.

Varieties with so-called "Perfect" flowers may be planted alone, but those with "Imperfect" flowers must be planted with "Perfect" flowered plants to insure the setting of fruit.

AROMA

Perfect flowering. A good commercial variety. Plants vigorous and healthy; make runners freely. Fruit midseason till late, large, bright crimson with light red flesh. Good quality.

BRANDYWINE

Perfect flowering. Plants vigorous, and productive; runners very abundant. Fruit late, large, firm; color deep crimson with dark flesh; quality very good.

BUBACH

Imperfect flowering. An excellent market variety; plants vigorous, healthy, and productive. Fruit glossy bright crimson with red flesh. Quality very good.

DR. BURRILL

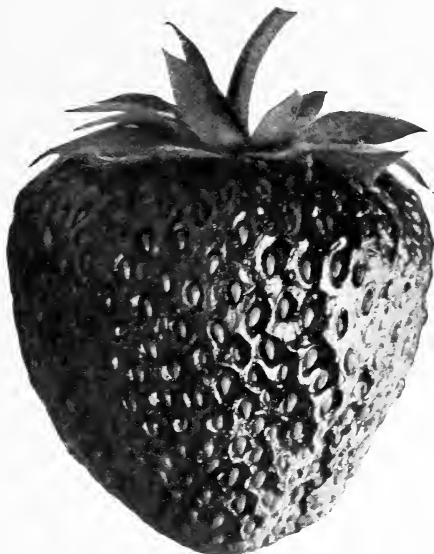
Perfect flowering. A very promising commercial variety. Plants numerous, intermediate in vigor, healthy, and productive. Fruit midseason; large and regular; medium to dark red, with medium red flesh. Quality good.

DUNLAP (Senator Dunlap)

Perfect flowering. A favorite market variety. Plants very numerous, vigorous, healthy, and very productive. Fruit very large, midseason; colored light and dark scarlet. Quality very good.

GANDY

Perfect flowering. A standard market variety with handsome, deep red, firm fruit of good quality; reaching the market at the very close of the Strawberry season. An excellent canning variety. Plants vigorous, low, spreading, and productive.



Aroma Strawberry.

HAVERLAND

Imperfect flowering. For many years a favorite in home-gardens and for local market trade. The crop ripens over a long season; the plant is very hardy, productive, large, upright, vigorous, and healthy. Fruit midseason, medium to large; light scarlet; flesh light red.

MICHEL (Michel Early)

Perfect flowering. A standard southern variety, vigorous, and forming many runners. Fruit early, medium sized; dull scarlet; flesh light red, firm, and fair in quality.

NICK OHMER

Perfect flowering. A favorite market variety for the West. Plants large, vigorous, productive; and make runners freely. Fruit midseason, large, dark crimson, glossy; flesh red, well flavored. Berries very attractive.

PROGRESSIVE

Perfect flowering. Of the score or more ever-bearing Strawberries introduced in recent years, Progressive is the most widely known. Its outstanding characteristics are hardiness, freedom from disease and handsome, well-flavored fruits. The plants produce in the Spring as well as in the Fall. Fruit matures early; varies considerably in size, ranging from large to small; color medium to dark red; quality very high.

WARFIELD

Imperfect flowering. An especially good variety for the middle West, being prized for its hardy, healthy, and productive plant. The fruits are especially well-liked by canners, as they retain their color, shape, and flavor very well. Plants are vigorous, and make runners very freely. Fruit early to midseason. Medium size, dark red, well flavored; quality very good.



Warfield Strawberry.

Asparagus

A delicacy coming early from the vegetable garden. Its desirability depends much on the variety planted and the care used in planting. The plants should not be laid deep in the ground, but planted like any other root. The long white stalks can then be obtained by hilling up around the crowns. An excess of fertilizer is recommended to give greatest success in producing the tender shoots. The beds should always be heavily mulched with manure on the approach of Winter.

CONOVER COLOSSAL

Very large, green shoots appearing very thickly. A good standard variety.

GIANT ARGENTEUIL

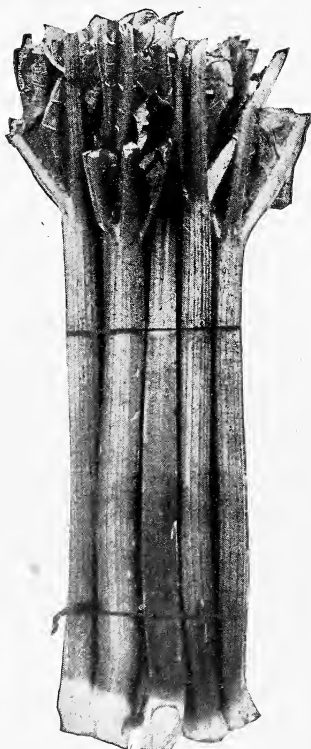
A French variety of fine quality, the white shoots appearing very early in the season.

MARTHA WASHINGTON

A new variety gaining very rapidly in popularity. It was originated by Prof. Norton of the U. S. D. A. The stalks are large and tender, and have green tips. Plants are very productive.

PALMETTO

A southern variety of well merited popularity. A good yielder, and very early.



Rhubarb.



Martha Washington Asparagus.

Rhubarb

Often called Wine-plant. The long, tender stems are quite acid to taste and make fine pies. It is one of the earliest products from the garden.

MYATT LINNAEUS

One of the best varieties, having long tender stalks of mild flavor; neither stringy nor tough.

VICTORIA

A good producer of medium sized stalks which are very tender and well-flavored.

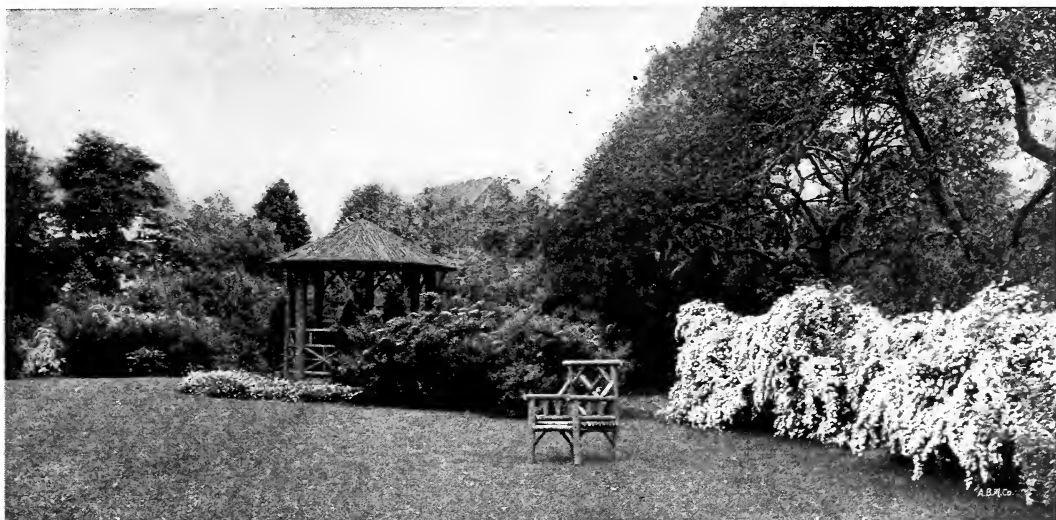
Home Gardening

Is at once

A source of health

A source of pleasure

A source of profit



Good Landscape—A Quiet Corner.

Ornamental Trees and Plants

LANDSCAPING

The value of planting around buildings is being more and more appreciated. Landscape architecture is one of the latest arts to receive popular attention. This is evidenced by the rapid growth of sales of ornamental plant material in the past few years.

We strongly advise the employment of a competent Landscape Architect in making any planting. His services are also valuable in the selection of building sites and other landscape features, as he is trained to know advantages and disadvantages of location that may not be apparent to the amateur. We are able to furnish services of some of the most capable men in the country for this work and dealing through us in the employment of a Landscape Architect will prove a distinct advantage to the builder. We also have a special Landscape Department in which we make blueprints from information sent to us by mail. We have a form of data-sheet for this purpose which we will gladly mail on request. No charge is made for these blueprints if the planting stock is purchased from us. We solicit correspondence on all matters of Landscape work and will gladly answer any questions.

Suggestions to Planters

Notwithstanding the value of professional services in the matter of planting, many wish to make their own selections. For those we give a few points on proper selection of material.

formal or informal planting is wanted. A proper mixture of the two styles is often most satisfactory. We give, elsewhere in this booklet, lists of shrubs and trees which are of great aid in making selections.

Planting Parks, Estates, Farms and Other Extensive Grounds

Large shrubs should be used together with trees. The material should be chosen with an eye to variation in color. Flowering shrubs should be used for the most part, these include Weigela, Deutzia, Spirea, Hydrangea, Japan Quince, Flowering Peach, Lilac, Snowball Viburnum, Althea and Paeonia. These named require little care and produce masses of magnificent colors. Purple- and variegated-leaved trees and shrubs should be added judiciously and will afford striking and rich contrast. Groups of flowering trees make superb sights when in blossom, but are little used. Many plants have bright-colored barks which are very interesting in Winter.

For Yards, Lawns and Small Places

A very careful selection of the finest sorts should be made. Moderate size, graceful growing habit, and handsome foliage are prime requisites. Shrubs should be planted with an aim to securing a succession of bloom. These will be found to be as satisfactory as bedding plants and will require much less care. Dwarf shrubs and small evergreens well-trimmed will produce formal effects. It is well, before making any selection of plants, to decide whether



The Perennial Garden.

Acer dasycarpum
Silver Maple

A large tree with wide spreading branches and pendulous branchlets. Leaves deeply five-lobed, and divisions again lobed and toothed, bright green above, silver-white beneath, turning pale yellow in Autumn. The fruit ripens usually before the leaves appear. This tree is widely cultivated and is probably the most satisfactory tree where quick growth is desired. It is much in demand for street plantings in cities.

Acer negundo
Box Elder, Ash Leaved Maple

A rapid growing tree with wide spreading branches, twigs pale green and shining, or sometimes purple with glaucous bloom. Leaves compound, with three to five leaflets, bright green, paler beneath, turning yellow in Autumn. Frequently planted as an ornamental.

Acer platanoides
Norway Maple

A large handsome tree with spreading branches and a compact round head. Probably the best Maple for city planting. Leaves five-lobed, remotely toothed, bright green, paler beneath, smooth on both surfaces, fading with the tones of yellow and gold. The slowest grower of the Maples but possessing the most permanent characteristics.

Acer pseudoplatanus
Sycamore Maple

A large tree of vigorous growth with spreading branches, forming a large oval crown. Native of Europe. Leaves five-lobed, coarsely toothed, deep green above, glaucous beneath. A handsome species of great hardiness.

Acer saccharum
Sugar Maple, Rock Maple

A large stately tree of upright, dense habit, thriving in almost any soil. Leaves three to five lobes, dark green on the upper side, pale on the lower, turning in Autumn to brilliant shades of scarlet, orange, and yellow. An excellent street and lawn tree. This is the principal tree from which sugar is made.



Acer saccharum—Sugar Maple.



Acer dasycarpum—Silver Maple.

Acer
Schwedler Maple

A handsome tree with color-changing foliage. The leaves in Spring are bright purplish and crimson, the Summer foliage dark green, fading in Autumn with tones of red and brown. A general favorite.

Acer
Wier Maple

A beautiful tree form with deeply cleft and divided leaves. Branches pendulous, often sweeping the ground. A widely known tree of well deserved popularity.

Aesculus hippocastanum
White Horse-chestnut

A large tree usually planted for shade on streets and lawn; a native of Europe. Leaves with five to seven leaflets, dark green, turning yellow and brown in Autumn. Flowers white, tinged with red, in showy panicles eight to twelve inches long. Fruit prickly, enclosing the large, attractive seeds. A handsome and hardy tree of great adaptability. Very showy in flower.

Aesculus
Red Horse-chestnut

A handsome tree of garden origin. Leaflets mostly five, dark green, fading with tones of yellow; flowers varying in tones from scarlet to red, borne in panicles 6 to 8 inches long. Commonly planted and a great favorite.

Ailanthus glandulosa
Ailanthus

A rapid growing tree from China. Leaves odd-pinnate, with 13 to 25 leaflets, bright green. Flowers in large panicles, succeeded by dense fruit-clusters which are often very highly colored. Much used for street planting where smoke or dust affects other species.

Alnus glutinosa
European Alder

A vigorous and rapid growing tree, native of Europe and Asia. Leaves dull, dark green, the borders irregularly toothed, turning yellow in Autumn. Of great value for planting in cold, damp ground.



Betula laciniata—Cut-leaved Weeping Birch.

Catalpa speciosa
Western Catalpa

A large or medium-size tree of great hardiness. Leaves oval, mostly entire, dark green, falling after the first frost. Flowers in May or June, borne in large, comparatively few-flowered panicles, white, with yellow and purple spots, 2 inches or more broad. Fruit 10 to 18 inches long, widely planted as a timber tree and as an ornamental.

Celtis occidentalis
Hackberry

A handsome tree with stout, spreading, sometimes pendulous branches and glabrous twigs, forming a round-topped crown. Leaves ovate, smooth or nearly so above, the borders sharply serrate, light green and lustrous, fading to tones of yellow in Autumn. Fruit nearly black at maturity, like a small cherry.

Cercis canadensis
American Redbud

A small tree with a wealth of floral beauty. Leaves heart-shaped, deep rich green, fading with tones of bright, clear yellow. Flowers produced in early Spring, almost concealing the branches, borne in clusters of 4 to 8, of a beautiful rose-pink color. One of the best of the flowering trees.

Cladrastis lutea
Yellow-wood

A tree usually with a divided trunk and numerous wide spreading, somewhat pendulous branches, forming a symmetrical, rounded head. Leaves compound, with 7 to 9 leaflets, bright green, turning gold and yellow in Autumn. Flowers white, appearing in early Summer, disposed in loose, drooping panicles. Wood bright yellow, changing to light brown on exposure. A beautiful lawn tree.

Alnus

Cutleaf Alder

Leaves deeply cut, the lobes long and narrow. A handsome tree.

Aralia spinosa

Devils-Walkingstick, Hercules Club

A small tree or large shrub with stout, prickly stems and compound leaves. Flowers creamy white in huge panicles, followed by a wealth of dark purple berries. Branches often 3 to 4 feet long.

Betula alba

European White Birch

A beautiful tree with white bark and with spreading and pendulous branches when mature. Native of Europe. Leaves ovate, deep green, hanging from slender petioles, fading in Autumn with tones of yellow. A graceful and hardy species of drooping habit.

Betula laciniata

Cutleaf Weeping Birch

A tall tree with gracefully pendulous branches and deeply cut foliage. Bark white when several years old. A superb lawn tree and one universally admired.

Betula

Purpleleaf White Birch

Leaves dark purple, contrasting strongly with a beautiful white bark.

Carpinus betulus

European Hornbeam

A hardy and very ornamental tree with a dense round head. Native of Europe. Leaves ovate-oblong, sharply serrate with impressed veins, fading in Autumn with tones of yellow and brown, and remaining on through the Winter. Stands clipping remarkably well, and for this reason is often used for tall hedges or pillars to a formal entrance.

Catalpa bungei

Umbrella Catalpa

A dense round headed bush, grafted high on a straight upright stem. Very hardy and effective; much used in formal gardens, having the outlines of the standard Bay Trees.



Catalpa bungei—Umbrella Catalpa.

Cornus florida

Flowering Dogwood

One of the most beautiful flowering trees. A small bushy tree with upright or spreading branches, leaves oval, bright green, turning red or scarlet in Autumn. Flowers expanding in Spring, the large petal-like bracts often diffused with pink. Fruit bright scarlet. Indispensable for lawn or landscape.

Cornus

Red Flowering Dogwood

Strikingly beautiful in form, especially when planted in contrast with the white-flowered or typical form. The floral bracts are of a bright pink color.

Crataegus crusgalli

Cockspur Thorn

A small tree with very spiny branches and a broad round-topped head. Leaves obovate, dark green and shiny, fading with tones of orange and scarlet. Flowers white, in large, compound corymbs. Fruit dull red, persistent until the following Spring. Valuable as a specimen tree or for making an impenetrable hedge.

Crataegus oxyacantha

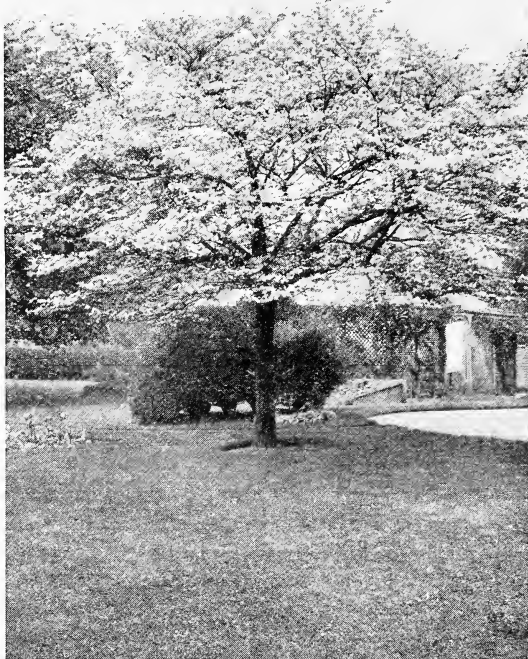
English Hawthorn

A shrub or small tree with spreading branches, forming a symmetrical round head. Native of Europe. Leaves broadly ovate, lobed and incisely serrate, deep lustrous green, fading with tones of yellow and red. Flowers single white, disposed in 4 to 10 flowered corymbs. Fruit scarlet, long persistent. This is the May Thorn of England.

Crataegus

Paul Double Scarlet Hawthorn

The most beautiful of the double flowering Thorns. A small tree or large shrub with spreading branches. Flowers bright scarlet, large, full, and very double. Leaves ovate, 3 to 7 lobed, bright glossy green. This makes an excellent specimen for the lawn.



Cornus florida—White-Flowering Dogwood.

Diospyros virginiana

Common Persimmon

A shapely tree with spreading branches, forming a round-topped crown, leaves oval, dark green and lustrous, the borders entire. Fruit an inch or more in diameter, pale orange-yellow, a bright cheek when ripe. The flesh is astringent when green, sweet and luscious when fully ripe and frosted.

Fagus americana

American Beech

A majestic large tree of extreme hardiness with smooth gray bark and a broad, compact round-topped head, leaves oblong-ovate, coarsely serrate, dark green, turning bright yellow in Autumn. Staminate flowers and globose pendent heads, opening when the leaves are nearly grown. Nuts sweet and rich. Unexcelled for lawn or landscape.

Fagus

Rivers Beech

Leaves very dark purple, perhaps the most intensely colored form of beech. Makes a large, compact specimen tree.

Fraxinus americana

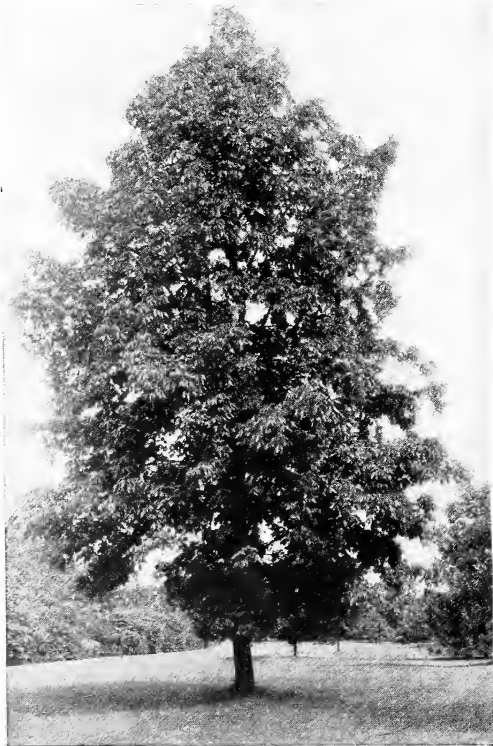
White Ash

A lofty tree with upright or spreading branches, forming a pyramidal or round-topped crown. Leaves compound, with 5 ovate leaflets, lustrous above, whitened beneath, fading in Autumn with tones of purple and yellow; a beautiful and desirable shade tree.

Fraxinus excelsior

European Ash

A tall and handsome tree; common native of Europe. Leaves compound; leaflets 9 to 13, ovate or lanceolate, dark green on the upper surface, paler beneath, remaining green until killed by frost. Makes an attractive specimen tree.



Fraxinus americana—White Ash.

Fraxinus lanceolata
Green Ash

A tree of medium size with spreading, slender branches, forming a shapely round-topped head. Leaves compound, with 7 to 9 leaflets, bright green, fading in Autumn with tones of yellow and brown. Much planted for shade and ornament.

Ginkgo biloba
Maidenhair-Tree

This species, the only representative of its genus, is of great antiquity. A beautiful lawn tree from Japan. Beautiful, rich, glossy, fern-like foliage. A tall, upright, rapid grower. An elegant tree especially desirable on account of its rarity.

Gleditsia triacanthos
Honey Locust

A large spiny tree with spreading, somewhat pendulous branches forming a broad flat-topped crown. Leaves compound, the leaflets dark green and glossy, fading to pale yellow in Autumn. Pods flat, 12 to 18 inches long, pendent, dark brown. Forms an almost impenetrable hedge if closely planted and severely clipped.

Gymnocladus dioica
Kentucky Coffeetree

A large tree with stout, slightly spreading branches, forming a narrow round head. Leaves compound, the leaflets ovate, dark green at maturity, turning bright yellow in Autumn. Flowers in terminal racemes, nearly white; pods 6 to 10 inches long, reddish brown with a glaucous bloom. An interesting and beautiful tree.



Ginkgo biloba—
Maidenhair Tree.

Koelreuteria paniculata
Goldenrain-Tree, Varnish-Tree

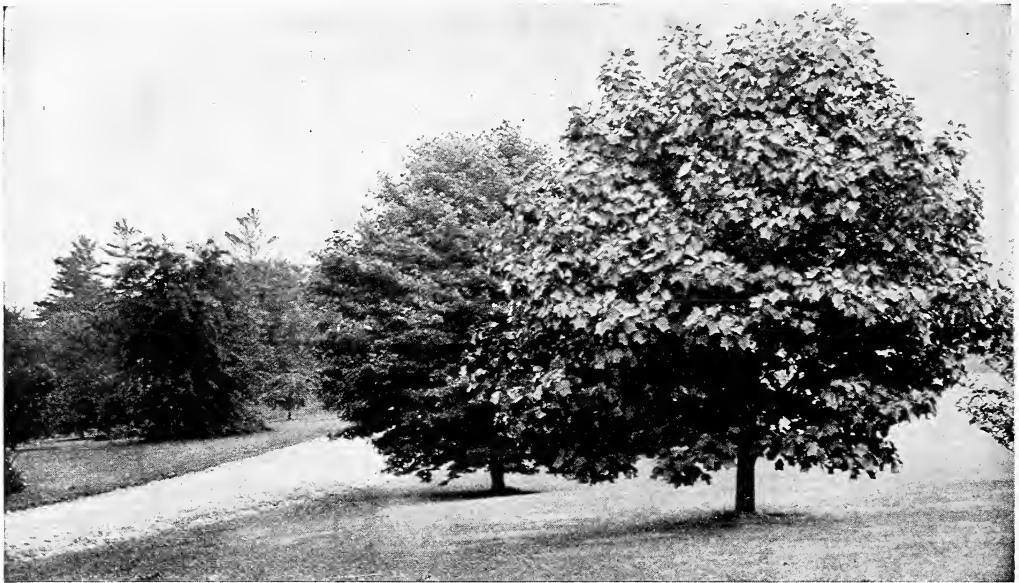
A small tree with a handsome round head, 20 or 30 feet tall. Native of China and Japan. Leaves compound with 8 to 14 ovate, toothed leaflets, reddish purple at the time of unfolding, at maturity bright lustrous green, fading with exquisite tones of yellow, crimson, and brown. Flowers yellow, borne in large terminal panicles, soon followed by clusters of inflated triangle pods. Arranged in groups of 3, 5 or more, a most beautiful effect may be obtained, especially with an underplanting of early-flowering shrubs.

Laburnum vulgare (Cytisus)
Goldenchain

A small tree with erect or ascending branches, forming a narrow head. Native of southern Europe. Leaves compound, consisting of three leaflets of a beautiful green color. Flowers yellow, borne in silky drooping racemes. This is the Bean Tree of European gardens. Very few flowering trees surpass the splendor of the Goldenchain when, in late Spring, it is a mass of graceful pendant blossoms, an attraction for bees and butterflies.



Koelreuteria paniculata—Varnish Tree.



Liriodendron tulipifera—Tulip Tree.

Liquidambar styraciflua
Sweetgum

A shapely tree with slender corky-ridged branches, forming a pyramidal head. Leaves deeply 5 to 7 lobed, with pointed serrate divisions, of starry aspect. They are bright green and lustrous at maturity, in Autumn fading with tones of crimson, unsurpassed in brilliancy by any other tree. The remarkably straight trunks and symmetrical outline of this beautiful species are very striking especially when clothed in the glowing colors of Autumn.

or oval, dark green and lustrous on the upper surface, paler and pubescent beneath, turning yellow in Autumn. Flowers large and very double, resembling small roses, a delicate pink or bluish color; fragrant. One of the most remarkable of double flowering crabs and worthy of a place in any garden.

Liriodendron tulipifera
Tuliptree

A large and stately rapid-growing tree with a narrow pyramidal crown. Leaves 4-lobed, bright and lustrous, turning yellow in Autumn. Flowers cup-shaped, resembling a tulip, greenish yellow blotched with orange. A handsome tree, and one that is deserving of the highest esteem of planters. The lumber that is made from this tree is known as white-wood, in the middle West, and as Poplar and as yellow Poplar in the East and South.



Malus—Bechtel Flowering Crab.

Malus floribunda
Japanese Flowering Crab

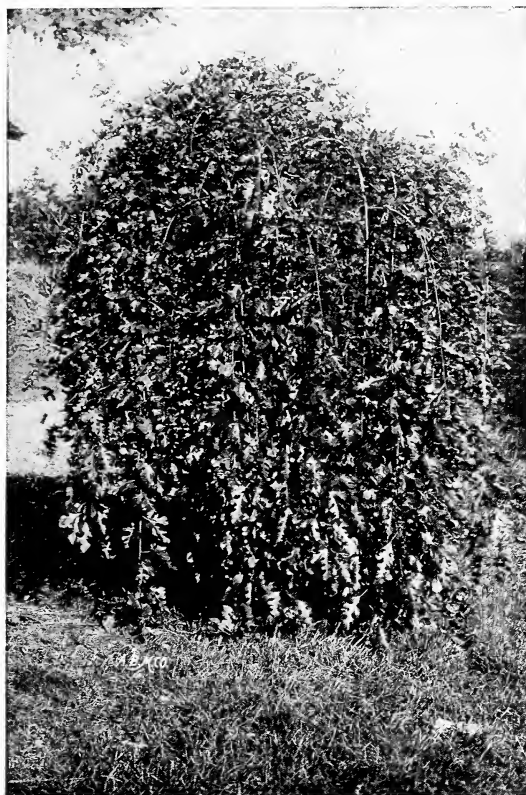
A shrub or small tree with symmetrical crown. Native of Japan. Leaves ovate, appearing with the flowers, bright green, and lustrous, fading with tones of yellow and brown. Flowers rose or rose-red, produced in great profusion; fragrant, fruit red about the size of a pea on long, slender pedicels. A grand specimen plant and one of the best of Spring flowering trees. Should be included in every collection.

Malus niedzwetzkyana
Redvein Crab

A looser growing variety than floribunda. Very picturesque in Winter and producing a wealth of large white flowers, shading pink, early in the Spring. A new variety, and one deserving of great popularity.

Malus
Bechtel Crab

A shrub or small tree with spreading or ascending branches, forming a wide head. Leaves ovate



Morus—Tea Weeping Mulberry.

Morus

Downing Mulberry

A fine rapid growing tree with large foliage, attractive for the lawn and bearing a delicious fruit for about three months.

Morus

New American Mulberry

Another very desirable Mulberry with smaller leaves. A very prolific bearer of fruit.

Morus

Russian Mulberry

Tree a rapid grower, and considered very hardy. A fine large ornamental tree especially desirable because its fruit attracts birds.

Morus

Tea Weeping Mulberry

One of the prettiest of small weeping trees; forms an umbrella-shaped head with slender branches drooping to the ground.

Platanus orientalis

European Planetree

A large, massive tree with a very wide, round-topped head. Native of Europe and India. Bark whitened, exfoliating, lending a picturesque aspect, especially in Winter. Leaves 5 to 7 lobed, bright green, the petioles encasing the Winter buds. Fruiting heads 2 to 4 on long pendant stalks. Cultivated from time immemorial and today one of the best street trees known. Very hardy.

Populus bolleana

Bolleana Poplar

A tall columnar tree of formal aspect, the leaves deeply 3 to 5 lobed, silvery white beneath. Resembles the Lombardy Poplar and, like it, is useful for formal gardens or architectural effects.



Platanus Orientalis—European Plane Tree.

Populus

Carolina Poplar

A symmetrical and very rapid growing tree, making an upright or pyramidal head. Very satisfactory where a fast growing tree is desired.

Populus

Lombardy Poplar

A tall columnar tree of picturesque and very formal aspect. One of the characteristic trees of Lombardy and other parts of Italy. Widely planted; a very rapid growing and hardy tree. Leaves triangular, the border serrate, dark green, borne on flattened petioles moving freely in the wind.

Prunus pissardi

Purpleleaf Plum

A handsome small tree of garden origin with purple foliage. Very hardy and retaining its purple color throughout the Summer. In Spring the bluish-pink flowers are borne in great profusion, harmonizing with the color tone of the unfolding leaves. One of the best purple-leaved trees, the hot sun not affecting the leaves.

Prunus triloba

Flowering Plum

Vigorous growth, semi-double flowers of a delicate pink, upward of an inch in diameter, thickly set on slender branches in May. A choice and very attractive Spring blooming plant, excellent as a lawn specimen.

Prunus

Double Whiteflowering Cherry

A small tree of garden origin, with double white flowers, produced in Spring in great profusion. The flowers are very beautiful, more lasting than the single flowered cherry, consequently in great service as cut flowers. Makes a charming garden tree.



Populus—Carolina Poplar.

Quercus alba

White Oak

A tall, majestic tree with a broad, round-topped crown. Leaves mostly divided into 7 lobes, the larger segments usually shallowly lobed. They are highly colored with red at the time of unfolding, soon becoming silvery white, at maturity bright green above, pale or glaucous beneath, fading in Autumn with rich tones of purple and vinous red, sometimes hanging until Spring. One of the finest oaks for lawn or landscape, attaining great age.

Quercus palustris

Pin Oak

A handsome tree with drooping branches forming a broad, shapely, pyramidal crown. Leaves deeply 5 to 7 lobed, the divisions toothed towards the apex with bristle-pointed teeth. They are ruddy green at the time of unfolding, dark green and glossy at maturity, fading in Autumn with tones of deep and brilliant scarlet. Acorn light brown, enclosed at the base in the thin cup. Makes one of the most shapely and graceful trees, the branches sweeping the ground.

Quercus rubra

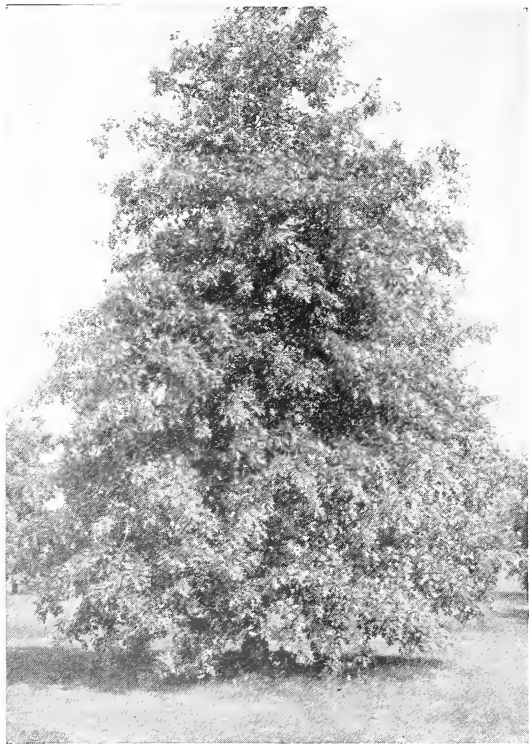
Common Red Oak

A large and handsome tree with a symmetrical round-topped crown. Leaves are 7 to 9 lobed, the divisions bearing bristle-tipped teeth. They are rosy-pink at the time of unfolding, at maturity dark dull green, turning orange and brown in Autumn. Acorn very large; but slightly enclosed in the shallow cup. A great specimen or street tree and one of the most rapid growing oaks.

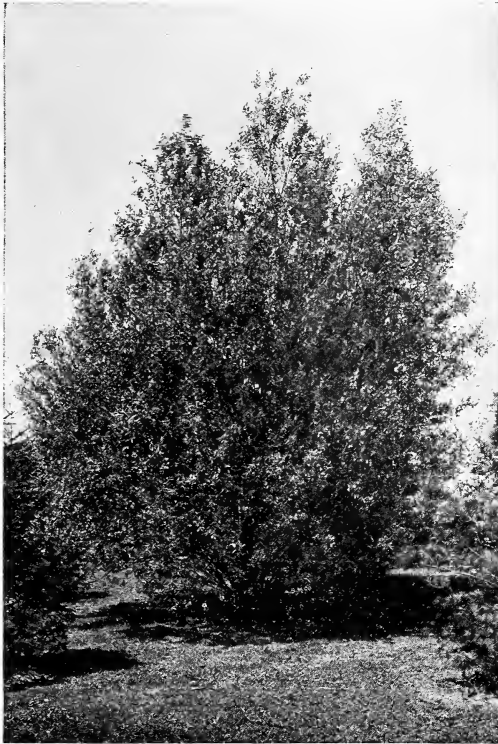
Quercus robur

English Oak

A large tree with spreading tortuous branches, forming a round-topped head. Native of Europe and Asia. Leaves dilated upward with 3 to 7 rounded lobes on each side, dark green above, pale bluish green beneath, fading with tones of yellow and russet brown. Acorn brown, about one-third enclosed in the cup. A picturesque hardy tree.



Quercus palustris—Pin Oak.



Salix pentandra—Laurel Willow.

Robinia hispida
Rose-Acacia

Small shrub usually growing 2 to 3 feet tall more or less bristly. Leaves compound, consisting of 9 to 13 bright leaflets. Flowers rose colored, very showy in loose nodding racemes.

Robinia pseudoacacia
Common Locust

A tree with a comparatively narrow crown, widely distributed in the United States east of the Rocky Mountains. Leaves compound with 7 to 19 leaflets, bright green turning pale yellow in Autumn; flowers white, very fragrant, borne in drooping racemes expanding in May or June. Has been largely planted as an ornamental.

Salix elegantissima
Thurlow Weeping Willow

A spreading weeping Willow with a massive symmetrical crown. Native of Japan. Branches long and pendulous, clothed with yellow-green bark.

Salix incana
Rosemary Willow

A shrub or small tree with a symmetrical round top and long slender branches. Native of Europe. Leaves bright green above, silvery-white beneath.

Salix pentandra
Laurel Willow

A small tree or large shrub of compact habit. Leaves very large, ovate-lanceolate or elliptic, dark green and shining, fragrant when bruised, the odor resembling that of the Bay Tree. One of the best ornamentals for foliage effects. Bark light chestnut-brown.

Salix vitellina
Golden Willow

A tree with intensely golden branches. Leaves lanceolate, silky when young, bright green, and smooth on the upper surface when mature. The bright colored bark is very attractive in Winter, especially when contrasted with snow or trees of other colors.

Salix

Wisconsin Weeping Willow

A large tree with slender pendulous branches. Native of Asia. Leaves narrow, tapering to a long point, bright green, the margins serrate. This is the beautiful Willow with the hanging branches so often seen on large estates near water. It is very hardy.

Sorbus aucuparia

European Mountain Ash

A small tree with a symmetrical round-topped crown. Leaves compounded with 9 to 15 leaflets, dark green turning yellow in Autumn. Flowers white, borne on broad, flat corymbs, expanding in late Spring or early Summer, followed in the Fall by clusters of bright red berries which remain through the Winter. A very decorative tree.

Sorbus quercifolia

Oak-leaf Mountain Ash

A distinct tree with compact pyramidal head, and dark lobed leaves, downy underneath. Flowers and berries like the European Mountain Ash.

Sorbus

Weeping Mountain Ash

A form of European Mountain Ash with large drooping branches grafted on a straight stem. The berries are borne in great profusion.

Tilia americana

American Linden (Basswood)

A large tree forming a broad round-topped crown. Leaves broadly oval or heart-shaped, dark green above, pale green beneath, turning yellow in Autumn. Flowers creamy white, opening in Summer. A grand tree, suited to lawns, parks, and boulevards.



Sorbus quercifolia—Oak-leaf Mountain Ash.

Tilia vulgaris
European Linden

A large tree with spreading branches, forming a broad, symmetrical crown. Leaves obliquely heart-shaped, bright green, fading in Autumn with tones of yellow and brown. Flowers creamy white, fragrant. A handsome tree, valuable for street planting.

Ulmus americana
American Elm

A large stately tree with long straight branches. Leaves oblong, sharply serrate, dark green, turning pale yellow in Autumn. Very picturesque in age, one of the most graceful trees that grows.

Ulmus glabra
Scotch Elm

A large handsome tree with wide-spreading, somewhat drooping branches, forming a broad crown. Leaves broadly obovate, sharply serrate, and somewhat incised, very rough, of deep green color, remaining bright and fresh until late in season.

Ulmus
Camperdown Elm

A very graceful weeping tree. Large luxuriant deep green foliage on many-crothed drooping branches, the whole being grafted on a tall trunk. A very excellent tree for relieving the monotony of a formal landscape.

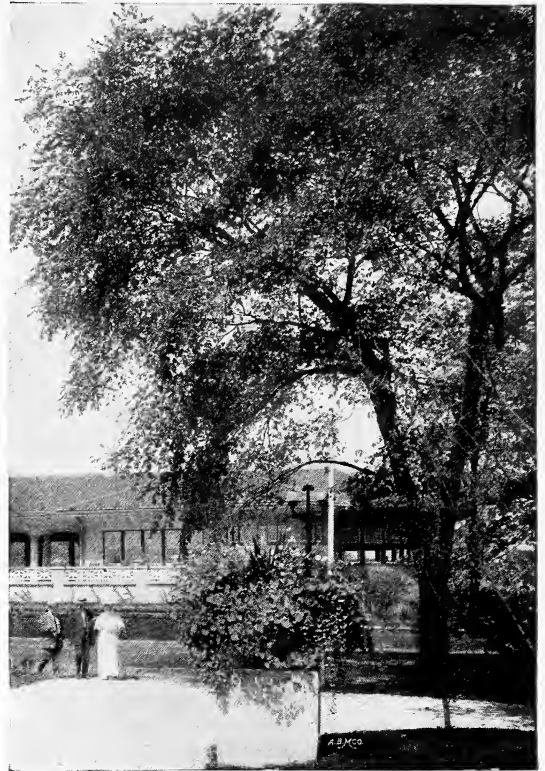
Nut Trees

Hicoria laciniosa
Shellbark Hickory

A tree with a tall, straight trunk and shaggy bark, branches stout and spreading, forming a narrow round top. Leaves compound with 5 to 7 leaflets, fragrant when bruised, a bright green turning yellow in Autumn. Nuts are of excellent quality. A fine and picturesque shade tree.



Juglans cineria—Butternut.



Ulmus americana—American Elm.

Juglans cineria
Butternut

A large tree with a low round crown. Leaves compound consisting of 11 to 17 leaflets, bright yellow-green fading and falling in Autumn with tones of yellow and brown. Nuts borne in 3- to 5-fruited drooping clusters, the kernels sweet and edible. An attractive tree for lawn or landscape.

Juglans nigra
Black Walnut

A noble tree with a symmetrical round-topped crown. Leaves compound with 15 to 23 leaflets, bright yellow-green turning yellow in Autumn. Nuts solitary or in pairs, kernels very sweet and good. One of the most shapely and beautiful trees, very adaptable and desirable for lawn, landscape, or orchard planting.

Juglans regia
Persian Walnut (English Walnut)

A tree with a symmetrical round head, native of Europe. Leaves compound, bright green, 9 to 13 leaflets, oblong-ovate. The nuts are well-known for their fine eating quality.

Juglans sieboldiana
Japanese Walnut

A tree with a broad round head, native of Japan. Leaves compound, 11 to 17 leaflets, bright green fading with yellow tones. Fruit in pendent clusters, heart-shaped and somewhat flattened with smooth shells and sweet edible kernels. A valuable nut tree and an attractive ornamental.



Ornamental Trees

CLASSIFICATIONS

Trees Suitable for Street and Avenue Planting

Acer dasycarpum, Silver Maple.
Acer negundo, Box Elder, Ash-leaved Maple.
Acer platanoides, Norway Maple.
Acer pseudoplatanus, Sycamore Maple.
Acer saccharum, Sugar Maple.
Aesculus hippocastanum, White Horse-chestnut.
Aesculus, Red Horse-chestnut.
Ailanthus glandulosa, Ailanthus.
Betula alba, European White Birch.
Catalpa speciosa, Western Catalpa.
Fraxinus americana, White Ash.
Fraxinus excelsior, European Ash.
Ginkgo biloba, Maidenhair Tree.
Gymnocladus dioica, Kentucky Coffee Tree.
Liquidambar styraciflua, Sweet Gum.
Liriodendron tulipifera, Tulip Tree.
Morus, Russian Mulberry.
Populus, Carolina Poplar.
Populus, Lombardy Poplar.
Populus bolleana, Bolleana Poplar.
Quercus alba, White Oak.
Quercus palustris, Pin Oak.
Quercus robur, English Oak.
Quercus rubra, Common Red Oak.
Robinia pseudoacacia, Common Locust.
Tilia americana, American Linden.
Tilia vulgaris, Common Linden.
Ulmus americana, American Elm.
Ulmus glabra, Scotch Elm.

Weeping Trees

Betula laciniata, Cut-leaf Weeping Birch.
Morus, Tea Weeping Mulberry.
Salix babylonica, Babylon Weeping Willow.
Salix elegantissima, Thurlow Weeping Willow.
Salix pentandra, Laurel Willow.
Salix, Wisconsin Weeping Willow.
Sorbus, Weeping Mountain Ash.
Ulmus, Camperdown Elm.

Cut Leaved Trees

Acer, Wier Maple.
Alnus, Cut-leaf Alder.
Betula laciniata, Cut-leaf Weeping Birch.
Fraxinus lanceolata, Green Ash.
Sorbus quercifolia, Oak-Leaf Mountain Ash.

Trees with Colored Foliage

Acer, Japanese Maple (dark crimson).
Acer, Schwedler Maple (purple in Spring).
Betula, Purple-Leaf White Birch.
Populus bolleana, Bolleana Poplar (Silver).
Prunus pissardi, Purple-Leaf Plum.

Trees with Conspicuous Flowers

Aesculus, Horse-chestnut (white and red).
Aralia spinosa, Devils Walkingstick (white).
Catalpa speciosa, Western Catalpa (white).
Cercis canadensis, American Redbud (pink-red).
Cladrastis lutea, Yellow-Wood (white).
Cornus florida, Flowering Dogwood (white).
Cornus, Red Flowering Dogwood.
Crataegus crusgalli, Cockspur Thorn (white).
Crataegus oxyacanthus, English Hawthorn (white).
Crataegus, Paul Double Scarlet Hawthorn.
Laburnum vulgare, Goldenchain (yellow).
Liriodendron tulipifera, Tulip Tree (yellow and orange).
Malus, Bechtel Crab (pink).
Malus floribunda, Japanese Flowering Crab (pink).
Malus niedzwetzkyana, Redvein Crab (white and pink).
Prunus, Double White-flowering Cherry.
Prunus pissardi, Purple-leaf Plum (pink).
Prunus triloba, Flowering Plum (pink).
Robinia hispida, Rose-Acacia (pink).
Robinia pseudoacacia, Common Locust (white).

Ornamental Shrubs

Acanthopanax pentaphyllum Aralia

Shrub of compact, graceful outline, usually attaining a height of 5 to 8 feet. Native of Japan. Leaves compound, consisting of 5 to 7 leaflets, bright green and shining. Flowers greenish, borne in long stalked clusters. The effect of the luxuriant glossy foliage crowning the arching branches is very beautiful.

Amelanchier canadensis Downy Shadblow

A very free flowering hardy shrub of great adaptability. The white blossoms expand very early in Spring, and are soon followed by a bountiful crop of blue-black edible berries.

Amorpha fruticosa Lead Plant

A branching shrub, usually 6 to 10 feet tall. Valuable for borders or massing on rocky banks. Leaf compound, consisting of 11 to 25 bright green leaflets. Flowers violet-purple, disposed in clustered racemes 3 to 6 inches long.

Amygdalus Flowering Almond

A branching shrub 2 to 4 feet tall, with broadly lanceolate bright green leaves. Flowers double, rose-color and white, borne in great profusion in early Spring. One of the best flowering shrubs and highly recommended.

Arcnia arbutifolia Red Chokeberry

Very ornamental shrub 3 to 5 feet in height. Valuable for massing on account of early white flowers and profuse clusters of bright red berries, persisting until late Winter. Leaves bright green above, woolly beneath, fading in Autumn with tones of yellow, orange, and red.



Amygdalus—Flowering Almond.

Aronia melanocarpa Black Chokeberry

Very similar to the preceding species, except that the berries are black and the leaves quite smooth on the under surface. The effect is quite striking when both these species are planted together, the black and red berries contrasting.

Benzoin aestivale Spicebush, Lindera

Grows best along the edge of water, has bright yellow, fragrant flowers in early Spring before the leaves appear. It is covered with bright scarlet berries in early Fall, when its leaves turn to bright yellow. Grows to 6 to 10 feet tall and makes a desirable specimen plant.

Berberis thunbergii Japanese Barberry

One of the best hedge plants, a graceful shrub of low dense habit. Native of Japan. Leaves entire, bright green, assuming in Autumn dazzling tones of orange, scarlet and crimson. Berries brilliant red, borne in great profusion, and persisting throughout the Winter. Branches thorny. One of the most beautiful shrubs in cultivation.

Berberis Box Barberry

A dwarf form of *Berberis thunbergii* recently introduced. Makes a small hedge, very compact. Takes the place of Boxwood where Boxwood does not thrive.

Buddleia Oxeye Butterfly Bush

An interesting free-flowering shrub, recently introduced. The flowers, lilac, with an orange-yellow spot in the throat, are produced throughout the Summer season in dense terminal panicles 4 to 6 inches long.



Buddleia—Oxeye Butterfly Bush.



Cornus mascula—Cornelian Cherry.

Calycanthus floridus
Common Sweet Shrub

Large, handsome, foliage generally rough on the upper surface. Flowers double, chocolate-colored, and have a pleasing spicy odor. A very ornamental shrub growing 2 to 3 feet in height.

Caragana arborescens
Siberian Pea Tree

A large shrub with compound leaves, consisting of 8 to 12 bright green leaflets, a valuable addition to shrub borders, providing a wealth of blossoms in Spring or early Summer. Flowers yellow, in numerous small clusters. Grows 10 to 12 feet tall.

Cephalanthus occidentalis
Buttonbush

A hardy, vigorous shrub growing 4 to 6 feet tall. Foliage large and glossy; flowers attractive, creamy white, fragrant, appearing in midsummer. Very valuable for waterside planting and many other situations.

Chionanthus virginica
White Fringetree

A choice lawn tree of neat, elegant habit, with large, dark green, glossy foliage. Flowers are very feathery, pure white, borne in June. A very valuable specimen tree, extremely decorative.

Clethra alnifolia
Summersweet

A sturdy, compact shrub, usually attaining a height of 3 to 5 feet. Leaves dark green and lustrous, fading with yellow tones. Flowers creamy white, fragrant, in erect or panicle racemes. A grand flowering shrub and worthy of a prominent place in any garden.

Colutea arborescens
Common Bladder-Senna

A tall shrub with compound leaves, consisting of 1 to 13 dull green leaflets. Flowers yellow, more or less tinted with reddish brown, soon followed by large and inflated, often highly colored seed-pods. Very attractive and ornamental.

Cornus alternifolia
Pagoda Dogwood

Flowers creamy white, in large bunches, very fragrant, followed by blue berries in the Fall. Foliage large, distinct, and curious in habit of growth.

Cornus ammomum
Silky Dogwood

A spreading shrub with reddish purple twigs. Leaves dark green above, pale or whitened beneath. Flowers creamy white, in flat-topped clusters, opening in early Summer. Fruit blue or bluish white. Grows 6 to 10 feet tall.

Cornus mascula
Cornelian-Cherry

A large dense shrub with handsome foliage. Native of Europe. Flowers yellow, in small dense heads, appearing before the leaves in early Spring. Fruit bright scarlet, very showy. Height 10 to 12 feet.

Cornus paniculata (candidissima)
Gray Dogwood

A handsome free-flowering shrub with gray branches. Leaves dull green, whitened beneath. Flowers white, in short panicle-like clusters. Fruit white, borne on deep red stems. Grows 6 to 10 feet tall.

Cornus sanguinea
Bloodtwig Dogwood

A spreading shrub with deep red or purplish branches. Leaves ovate, dark green, paler beneath, 2 to 3 inches long. Flowers greenish-white, in dense flat-topped clusters. Berries black. Grows 8 to 10 feet tall.

Cornus alba
Tatarian Dogwood

An upright shrub with blood-red branches. Native of Siberia. Leaves dark green, pale beneath, 2 to 3 inches long. Flowers creamy white, in numerous small flat-topped clusters. Fruit light blue or bluish white. Usually 6 to 10 feet tall. Very brilliant, especially in early Spring, when the bark is intensely colored.

Cornus stolonifera
Red-Osier Dogwood

A spreading shrub with bright reddish purple branches, attaining a height of from 4 to 6 feet. Leaves dark green above, whitened beneath. Flowers creamy white, in dense flat-topped clusters. Berries white. Remarkably showy.

Cornus
Spaeth Dogwood

A form of the *Cornus alba* or Tatarian Dogwood with leaves broadly bordered with golden yellow. Very striking plant.

Cornus (elegantissima)
Variegated Cornelian Cherry

A new and remarkable variety with dark green foliage margined with silver and red. Branches very dark red, retaining their colors the entire Winter. A very beautiful and attractive shrub for lawns and group planting.

Cornus (stolonifera flaviramea)
Yellowtwig Dogwood

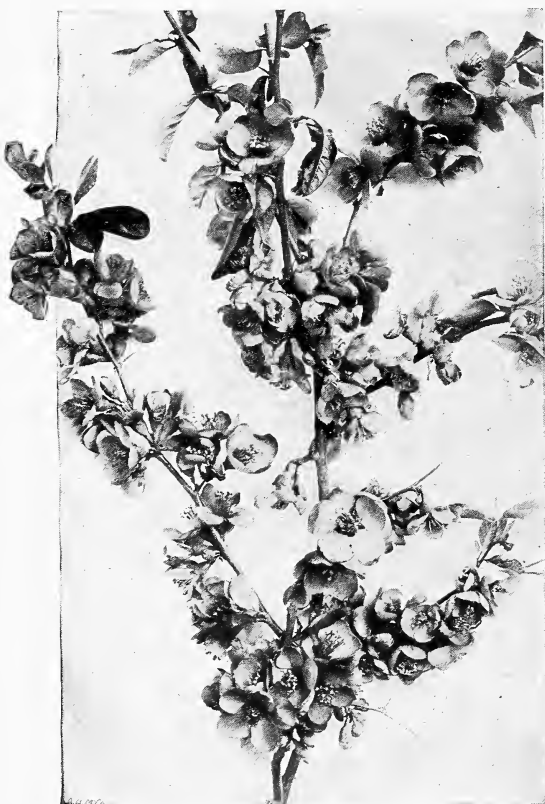
A form of *Cornus stolonifera* or Red-Osier Dogwood with golden branches. Planted with the red-branched species, it is very effective.

Corylus americana
American Hazelnut

A vigorous shrub with numerous upright branches, with long drooping catkins expanding at the first breath of Spring just when flowers are most highly prized. Leaves heart-shaped, dark green, more or less downy on both surfaces. Nuts borne in large fringed or fluted fruit-husks adding beauty and in-



Clethra alnifolia (See page 39).



Cydonia japonica—Japan Quince.

terest to the heavily laden plants. Kernels sweet and edible. Very prolific. Shrub attains a height of 4 to 8 feet.

Corylus avellana
English Filbert

A large shrub 10 to 12 feet tall with heart-shaped dark green leaves. Native of Europe and Asia. Nuts large, embraced in a short, fringed husk, with sweet edible kernels.

Corylus
Purple Filbert

A large shrub with dark purple, bronzy leaves. The rich color of the foliage is retained throughout the growing season. Very showy.

Cydonia japonica
Flowering Quince

A spiny shrub with bright green glossy leaves. Native of China and Japan. Flowers scarlet, large and showy. Fruits about 2 inches in diameter, yellowish green, aromatic, fragrant. They are invaluable for border or garden planting and make beautiful informal or clipped hedges.

Cydonia maulei
Lesser Flowering Quince

A low shrub with spiny branches, growing from 1 to 3 feet high. Leaves dark green and lustrous, 1 to 2 inches long. Flowers bright orange-scarlet, large and showy. Fruit nearly round, yellow. Very free flowering. An exceptionally good subject with distinct habit and flowers of a peculiar color plan.

Deutzia (candidissima)
Snowflake Deutzia

A tall shrub, usually 6 to 8 feet high, with numerous upright branches. Leaf dull green, rough on both sides, 2 to 3 inches long. Flowers double, pure white, in erect panicles 2 to 4 inches long. A handsome free-flowering shrub of garden origin.



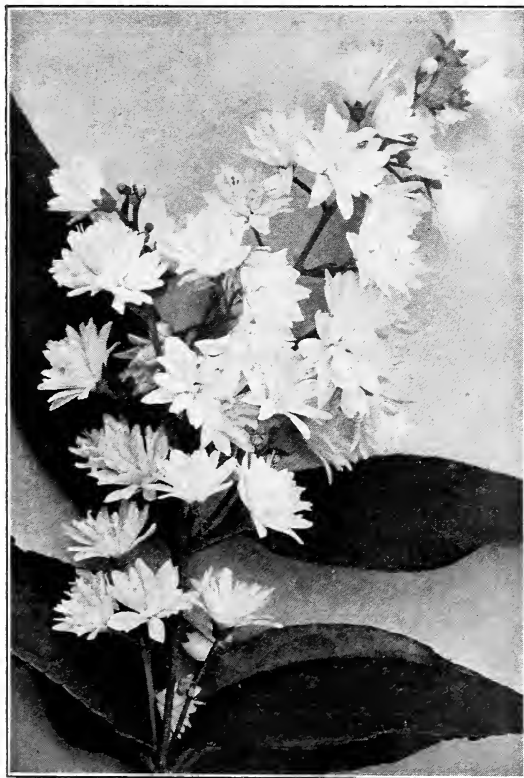
Deutzia gracilis—Slender *Deutzia*.

***Deutzia* (*scabra plena*)
Double Rose *Deutzia***

A tall shrub, usually 6 to 8 feet high, with numerous upright branches. Leaves dull green, rough on both sides, 2 to 3 inches long. Flowers pink and rosy purple, very double, in erect panicles 2 to 4 inches long. A handsome free-flowering shrub of garden origin.

***Deutzia*
Lemoine *Deutzia***

A small shrub with spreading branches, usually about 3 feet tall; of garden origin. Leaves bright green, 2 to 3 inches long. Flowers white, in large compound panicles or clusters. Very vigorous and floriferous.



Deutzia, *Pride of Rochester*.

***Deutzia*
*Pride of Rochester***

A vigorous growing shrub, very distinct. The white flowers, borne in early June, are very large and double. A distinct and valuable variety.

***Deutzia gracilis*
Slender *Deutzia***

A small shrub, usually about 2 feet tall, with slender, often arching branches. Native of Japan. Leaves bright green, 1 to 2 inches long, slightly rough on the upper surface. Flowers white, in graceful nodding racemes. Very showy.

Deutzia scabra crenata

A tall growing shrub. Single flowers, pinkish white, in racemes 5 inches long. Borne in June.

***Diervilla sessilifolia*
Southern Bush-Honeysuckle**

A shrub 4 to 5 feet tall with spreading branches. Leaves without foot-stocks, bright lustrous green, 3 to 5 inches long. Flowers yellow, in terminal clusters.

***Elaeagnus angustifolia*
Russian-Olive**

A large shrub, with silvery, often spiny branches. Leaves bright green above, silvery beneath, lanceolate, 2 to 3 inches long. Flowers yellow within, silvery on the outside, fragrant. Berries yellow, coated with silvery scales. Height 8 to 12 feet.

***Elaeagnus longipes*
Cherry *Elaeagnus***

A large shrub with reddish brown, scaly branches. Leaves oval, dark green above, with scattered brown scales beneath. Flowers yellowish white, fragrant, more or less covered with brownish colored scales without. Fruit red, drooping on long slender stocks, ripening in Summer. Height 5 to 8 feet. The acid and slightly astringent fruit is often used in making delicious jellies and jams.



Euonymus alatus—Winged *Euonymus* (See page 42).

Euonymus alatus
Winged Euonymus

A handsome shrub 6 to 8 feet tall, with corky-winged branches. Native of China and Japan. Leaves oval, bright green, fading in Autumn with gorgeous tones of red and crimson. A capital shrub for an isolated specimen plant. Attracting attention wherever seen.

Euonymus americana
Brook Euonymus

An erect shrub with slender green branches, 5 to 8 feet tall. Leaves broadly lanceolate, bright green, 2 to 3 inches long. Fruit warty, rose-color, with scarlet seed-coats. Very showy.

Euonymus europaeus
European Burningbush

A large erect shrub or low tree, usually 10 to 15 feet tall. Leaves broadly lanceolate, about 2 inches long, dark green. Flowers yellowish, in nodding clusters, expanding in Spring. Fruits lobed, rose-pink, the seeds invested in orange-color arils.

Exochorda grandiflora
Common Pearlbush

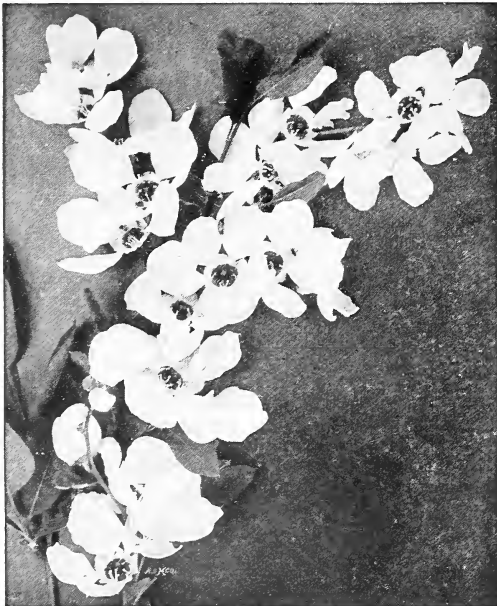
A large shrub, 8 to 10 feet tall. Native of China. Leaves bright green, pale or white beneath, fading with yellow tones. Flowers dazzling white, produced in early Spring, in numerous terminal racemes. Very showy.

Forsythia suspensa
Weeping Forsythia

A graceful shrub, with long and slender drooping branches. Native of China. Leaves dark green and lustrous, persisting until frost. Flowers in great profusion, golden yellow, very showy. Grows about 8 feet tall. One of the showiest shrubs in cultivation.

Forsythia suspensa fortunei
Fortune Forsythia

Similar to the preceding but of more vigorous, upright growth. Branches arching, bearing dark lustrous green leaves, either simple or three-parted. Flowers golden yellow, often with twisted petals. A grand shrub, growing often 8 to 10 feet high.



Exochorda grandiflora—Common Pear Pearlbrush.



Forsythia suspensa fortunei—Fortune Forsythia.

Forsythia viridissima
Greenstem Forsythia

A large shrub with erect, green-barked branches. Native of China. Leaves simple, very dark green, relatively narrow. Flowers golden yellow, with somewhat reflexed, often twisted petals. A handsome shrub, but perhaps not so hardy as other Forsythia species.

Forsythia intermedia
Border Forsythia

A tall shrub, with slender arching branches, of garden origin. Leaves simple or parted, dark green and lustrous. Flowers golden yellow, borne in great profusion. Grows 8 to 10 feet high. Very floriferous.

Hamamelis virginiana
Common Witch-Hazel

A large shrub, usually 10 to 15 feet tall, with spreading, often numerous stems. Leaves obliquely shaped, with wavy borders, turning bright yellow, orange or purple in Autumn. Petals bright yellow, often twisted. Flowers in Autumn, at a time when other shrubs are dormant.

Halesia tetraptera
Great Silver-bell

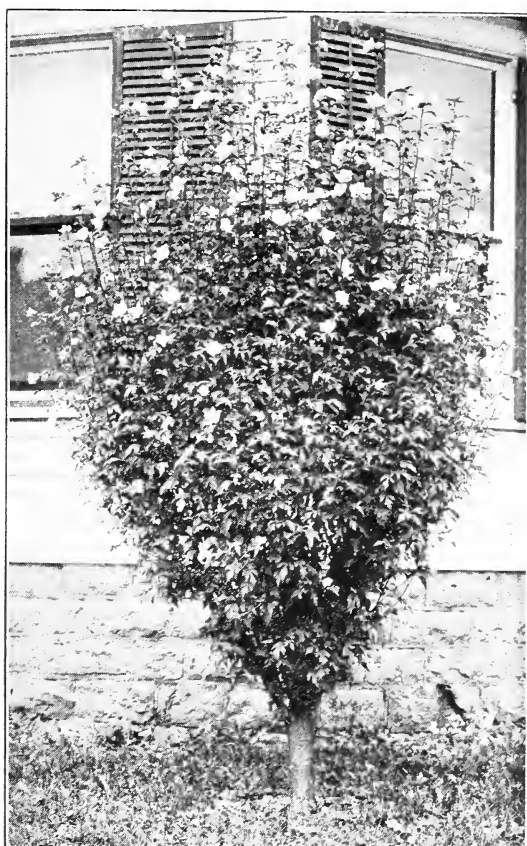
A small native tree, bearing most beautiful bell-shaped flowers, similar to the Snowdrop, but much larger. Blooms in May.

Hibiscus syriacus
Bush-Althea

A hardy shrub with handsome large flowers, extensively cultivated in American gardens. The flowers appear in great profusion in late Summer, at a time when few other shrubs are in blossom.



Kerria japonica.



Hibiscus syriacus—Bush-Althea.

Hibiscus syriacus
Bush-Althea—Tree Form

Same as above but grown and cultivated with a single leader as a tree. A very desirable form.

Hydrangea arborescens
Smooth Hydrangea

An upright shrub, usually 4 to 8 feet tall, with bright green leaves. Flowers creamy white, generally with a few sterile rays borne in numerous flat-topped clusters in early Summer lasting until Fall. Hardy and attractive.

Hydrangea
Peegee Hydrangea

Undoubtedly the most popular variety of Hydrangea and one of the showiest shrubs in cultivation. The flowers are almost all ray-like and sterile, and are produced in very large panicles. When fully expanded the flowers are white, but soon assume tones of bronze on the exposed sides. This shrub requires severe pruning in early Spring to insure the largest trusses of flowers.

Hydrangea
Peegee Hydrangea—Tree Form

Same as the bush Peegee Hydrangea but trimmed and cultivated to a tree form.

Hypericum aureum
Golden St. Johnswort

A hardy shrub attaining a height of about 3 feet. Leaves oblong, bluish-green above, pale beneath, persisting until cold weather. Flowers golden yellow, nearly 2 inches across. Very showy.

Hypericum kalmianum
Kalm Hypericum

A very hardy shrub, growing 2 to 3 feet in height. Leaves blue-green above, glaucous beneath, about 2 inches long. Flowers bright yellow in several-flowered clusters. Very distinct and attractive, and the best species for the colder sections.

Kerria japonica
Kerria

A shrub 4 to 6 feet tall. Native of Japan. Leaves bright green, sharply toothed, fading in Autumn with tones of yellow. Flowers numerous, bright yellow, and showy. A charming old-fashioned plant and one worthy of a place in any garden.

Kerria
Silver Kerria (Variegated)

A shrub 2 to 3 feet high. Native of Japan. Leaves bright green bordered with white, sharply toothed. Flowers numerous, bright yellow, large and showy.

Lespedeza formosa
Purple Bushclover

A shrub, 3 to 6 feet tall, with graceful slender branches. Native of Japan. Leaves compound, consisting of three dark green leaflets. Flowers purple, produced in nodding racemes, profuse and showy. Rare in cultivation.

Ligustrum amurense
Amur Privet

A large shrub with upright branches, growing 8 to 12 feet tall. Native of China. Leaves dark green and lustrous, tardily deciduous or in the South nearly evergreen. Flowers white, in erect panicles. Splendid for hedges.

Ligustrum ibota
Ibota Privet

A large shrub with graceful arching branches. Native of China and Japan. Leaves dark green and lustrous, 1 to 2 inches long, persisting until the advent of cold weather. Flowers white, numerous nodding clusters. Berries black with a bloom. A handsome shrub, valuable for specimen plants, mass planting, or hedges.

Ligustrum ovalifolium
California Privet

A large shrub of compact upright habit. Native of Japan. Leaves dark green and glossy, broad and firm, about 2 inches long. Flowers white, in dense upright panicles 2 to 3 inches long. This is the most popular hedge plant but is not quite so hardy as the other Privets. Nearly evergreen in the South. Height 8 to 12 feet.

Ligustrum
Regel Privet

A low, dense shrub, with almost horizontally spreading branches. It is absolutely hardy, graceful, and sufficiently dense for hedge purposes without trimming.

Lonicera fragrantissima
Winter Honeysuckle

A large shrub with numerous spreading branches. Native of China and Japan. Leaves broadly ovate, bright green, persistent until midwinter. Flowers creamy white or light yellow, expanding with the first breath of Spring, deliciously fragrant. Height 6 to 8 feet. A grand shrub.

Lonicera morrowi
Morrow Honeysuckle

A shrub with wide spreading branches 4 to 6 feet tall. Native of Japan. Leaves oval, dark green above, brown-gray beneath, 1 to 2 inches long. Flowers pure white, changing to yellow, freely produced in Spring. Berries bright red, very profuse, ripening in Summer.



Ligustrum amurense—Amur Privet.



Lonicera—White Tartarian Honeysuckle.

Lonicera ruprechtiana
Manchurian Honeysuckle

A shrub growing 8 to 10 feet, with leaves dark green above, and grayish pubescent beneath, 2 to 4 inches long. Flowers pure white, fringed with red or sometimes yellow, expanding in late May or June. Native of Manchuria.

Lonicera (grandiflora)
Bride Honeysuckle

A beautiful shrub, very vigorous, and producing bright red flowers striped with white and green.

Lonicera
Red Tartarian Honeysuckle

A large shrub with numerous upright spreading branches. Leaves ovate, bright green, about 2 inches long. Flowers red, borne in great profusion in late Spring. Fruit red or orange, ripening in Summer and persisting until Autumn. Height 8 to 10 feet.

Lonicera
Rosy Tartarian Honeysuckle

Same as above but with pink flowers.

Lonicera
White Tartarian Honeysuckle

Same as above but with white flowers.

Maclura pomifera
Osage Orange

A native tree of medium size and splendid habit. Fruit resembles an orange. A valuable plant for farm and garden hedges, very quick growing but not so hardy as the Honeylocust.

Philadelphus coronarius
Sweet Mockorange

A hardy shrub, with upright, often arching branches, attaining a height of 8 to 10 feet. Native of Europe. Leaves ovate, bright green, 2 to 4 inches long. Flowers creamy white, deliciously fragrant, borne in great profusion. Very showy and desirable.



Philadelphus coronarius—Sweet Mockorange (See page 44).

Philadelphus Gordonianus
Gordon Mockorange

A large shrub with spreading branches 8 to 10 feet tall. Leaves broadly ovate, bright green, 2 to 3 inches long. Flowers pure white, produced in dense racemes. Blossoms later than most of the species.

Philadelphus (aureus)
Dwarf Golden Mockorange

A hardy shrub with upright, often arching branches. Native of Europe. Foliage yellow, and much prized for its bright effect. Flowers creamy white.

Philadelphus (lemoine erectus)
Juno Mockorange

A charming variety of upright growth. Flowers small, yellowish white, fragrant, completely covering the plant, which grows 6 to 10 feet in height.

Philadelphus
Lemoine Mockorange

A shrub of dwarf compact habit. Flowers are large, yellowish-white and semi-double.

***Physocarpus opulfolia* (Spirea)**
Ninebark

A very strong growing upright shrub bearing profuse white flowers in June, followed by red fruit; very tall growing. A very ornamental shrub which has become quite popular.

***Physocarpus* (Spirea)**
Gold Leaf Ninebark

An exceptionally fine variety, not only for its floral display but for its golden foliage. The creamy white flowers are produced in clusters all along the stem,

making a garland of great beauty. Very conspicuous when in bloom as well as all other times when its yellow foliage is in bright contrast to the green around.

Rhamnus cathartica
Common Buckthorn

A large shrub with spiny branches, usually attaining a height of 6 to 10 feet. Native of Europe. Leaves oval, dark green and lustrous, 2 to 3 inches long, fading in Autumn to yellow tones. Berries black, borne in great profusion. A valuable hedge plant on account of its extreme hardiness and vigorous constitution.

Rhus canadensis
Fragrant Sumac

A much-branched spreading shrub usually 2 to 4 feet tall. Leaves compound, consisting of three bright leaflets. Flowers yellow, disposed in short spikes or clusters along the branches. Fruit bright red, clothed with short silky hair. Splendid for rock gardens.

Rhus copallina
Shining Sumac

A dwarf shrub with shiny, lustrous foliage, changing to rich crimson in the Fall. Greenish yellow flowers in August.

Rhus glabra
Smooth Sumac

Large growing shrub with smooth bark. Very effective in Autumn with its crimson seeds and foliage.

Rhus typhina
Staghorn Sumac

A dense, velvety, hairy species. In Fall it has brilliant foliage and scarlet heads of fruit. Thrives in poor, rocky soil.



Rhus glabra laciniata—Cutleaf Sumac (See page 46).

Rhus (glabra laciniata)
Cutleaf Sumac

An ornamental variety similar to glabra, but having leaves deeply cut, giving it a fern-like appearance.

Rhus (typhina laciniata)
Shredded Sumac

The leaves are as beautifully cut as the most delicate fern. The foliage assumes most brilliant coloring in the Fall. This combined with its showy cluster of crimson fruit, makes the Shredded Sumac unique for mass planting, where rich color effects are desired.

Rhodotypos kerrioides
Jetbead

A handsome and distinct shrub, usually 4 to 5 feet tall. Native of Japan. Leaves ovate, with a long slender point, bright green and lustrous. Flowers pure white, an inch or more across, appearing in late Spring. The black berries are retained throughout the Winter.

Sambucus canadensis
American Elder

A tall shrub with stout stems filled with white pith. Leaves compound, consisting of 5 to 11 bright green leaflets. Flowers white, in large-topped cymes, fragrant, opening in early Summer. Fruit black, very profuse, ripening in August or September. Very showy and deserving of more extended cultivation. Grows 6 to 10 feet tall.

Sambucus racemosa
European Red Elder

A shrub with warty branches and brown pith. Leaves dark green, consisting of 5 to 7 leaflets. Flowers white, in large pyramidal cymes, blossoming in late Spring. Berries red, very showy, ripening in early Summer. A splendid companion for the American Elder, often having ripe fruit when the latter is in bloom. Height 5 to 7 feet.



Sambucus—Golden Elder.

Sambucus
Cutleaf Elder

A form of the American Elder having its foliage deeply cut and incised, lending an airy fern-like aspect. Very attractive.

Sambucus
Golden Elder

A form of the above with bright yellow foliage, much used for producing lively effects.

Spiraea douglasii
Douglas Spirea

An upright shrub 5 to 7 feet tall, with reddish brown branches. Leaves narrowly oblong, green above, white woolly beneath. Flowers deep pink, in long dense panicles. Very showy and quite hardy.

Spiraea fortunei
Fortune Spirea

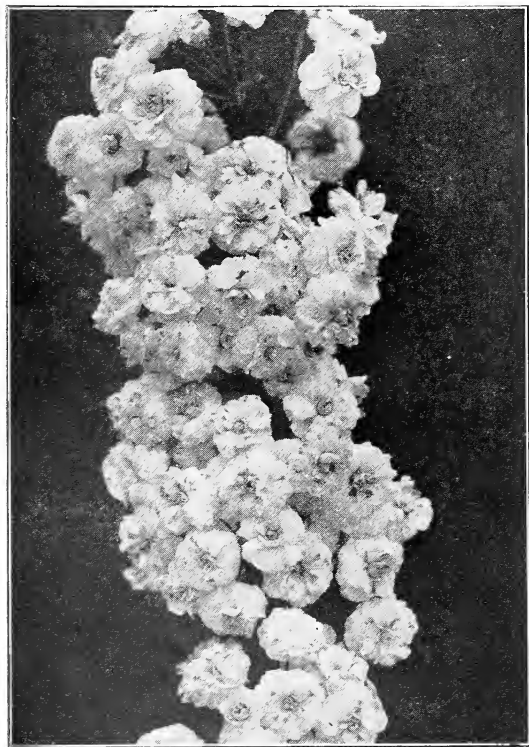
A low dense shrub with stiff upright branches. Native of Japan. Leaves lanceolate, bright green, with incised or serrate borders. Flowers white, in numerous flat-topped clusters, in Summer. Neat and very attractive.

Spiraea japonica (callosa alba)
Japanese Spirea

A compact shrub with upright branches, 3 to 4 feet tall. Native of China and Japan. Leaves ovate or broadly lanceolate, bright green above, pale or bluish green beneath, persisting until frost. Flowers pink or rosy pink, in flat-topped clusters. Very floriferous.

Spiraea prunifolia
Bridalwreath

A tall shrub or small tree. Foliage dark green and shiny, turning orange in the Fall; small, double, white flowers, borne close to the branches, making long, snow-white garlands.



Spiraea prunifolia—Bridalwreath.

Spiraea reevesiana
Reeves Spirea

A slightly drooping shrub, covered in May with clusters of white flowers. Fine leaves remaining dark green into Winter. Tall.

Spiraea thunbergi
Thunberg Spirea

A very graceful shrub, flowering early in the Spring, being among the first shrubs to bloom. Branches slender and drooping. Small, bright green leaves which give a light feathery appearance. Pure white flowers. Dwarf.

Spiraea
Anthony Waterer Spirea

A remarkable free-flowering shrub with upright branches, attaining a height of about 2 feet. Of garden origin. Leaves bright green, often with variegations of yellow, with incised and serrate borders. Flowers bright crimson, disposed in dense corymbs, blossoming through the Summer and Fall. A valuable border plant of increasing popularity.

Spiraea
Billiard Spirea

A hardy upright shrub with brownish branches, growing 4 to 5 feet tall. Of garden origin. Leaves oblong or lanceolate, bright green above, pale or grayish beneath. Flowers bright pink, produced in long dense panicles in Summer. Very showy and attractive and splendid for cut flowers.

Spiraea
Bumalda Spirea

A very handsome shrub having shapely cut leaves. Flowers in beautiful clusters in midsummer and Autumn. Dwarf.

Spiraea (arguta)
Garland Spirea

One of the finest early blooming Spireas, of light, open habit of growth. Foliage small and deep green. The minute pure white flowers are borne in early May and quite envelope the branches.

Spiraea
Vanhoutte Spirea

A grand and graceful shrub with numerous arching branches, of garden origin. Probably the most widely known and planted of all shrubs. Leaves dark green, with incised borders, pale bluish-green beneath, persisting until late Autumn. Flowers white, in numerous dense-flowered umbels in late Spring. Quite hardy and attaining a height of 5 to 6 feet. Cannot be too highly recommended.



Anthony Waterer Spirea.

Stephanandra flexuosa
Stephanandra

A beautiful shrub with drooping or arching branches. Usually 3 to 4 feet high. Native of Japan. Leaves ovate, with incisely lobed and serrate borders. They are tinged with red at the time of unfolding, and at maturity deep glossy green, fading with brilliant tones of yellow, red and purple. Flowers white in soft feathery racemes.

Symphoricarpos racemosus
Common Snowberry

Graceful shrub, 3 to 5 feet tall, with slender branches. Leaves elliptic or broadly ovate, sometimes lobed on the shoots. Flowers white or pinkish, in loose, often leafy racemes, in Summer. Berries white, long persistent, produced in showy profuse clusters, the branches bending under their weight. Very ornamental, and a fine companion for the next species.

Symphoricarpos vulgaris
Coralberry

A grand shrub, producing a wealth of red or purplish berries which remain on the branches all Winter. Leaves ovate, bright green, often tinged with reddish purple when young, persisting until early Winter. Flowers greenish red, in Summer. Berries coloring in early Autumn, very showy.

Syringa japonica
Japanese Tree Lilac

A tree-like form of Lilac with heavy, glossy leaves. Flowers yellowish white, appearing after Lilacs are through blooming. The species is excellent for specimens beside doorways and other prominent places.



Spirea vanhouttei.

Syringa josikaea
Hungarian Lilac

A sturdy, vigorous shrub with stout upright branches. Leaves broadly oblong, pointed at the apex, dark green and shiny. Flowers violet, in long narrow panicles. Expanding in late Spring or early Summer. Height 8 to 10 feet.

Syringa persica
Persian Lilac

A graceful shrub with slender branches, attaining a height of 6 to 8 feet. Leaves broadly lanceolate, of a rich green color. Flowers pale lilac in broad panicles 3 to 4 inches long, opening in late Spring.

Syringa villosa
Late Lilac

An upright shrub with stout warty branches, attaining a height of 5 to 8 feet. Native of the Himalayas. Leaves broadly oblong, pointed at the apex, bright green, but without luster. Flowers pinkish, in broad panicles 3 to 6 inches long, expanding in late Spring.

Syringa vulgaris
Common Lilac

A large upright shrub with heart-shaped, bright green leaves. Flowers deliciously fragrant, varying from white to pink and shades of lilac, blue and purple.

Syringa
White Common Lilac

A white variation from *Syringa vulgaris*.

Syringa
White Persian Lilac
Like *Syringa persica* but white.



Symphoricarpos racemosus—Snowberry (See page 47).

Syringa - Named Varieties

Alphonse Lavallee

Very large panicles of a beautiful blue color, shading toward violet.

Belle de Nancy

Fine panicles of double flowers, beautiful satiny-pink in color.

Frau Bertha Dammann

Fine, large panicles of single flowers; pure white; sweetly scented.

Jean Bart

Double. Magenta-lilac flowers.

Marie Legraye

Beautiful, cream white flowers of immense size; bush of dwarf habit; very popular; single.

Mme. Casimer-Perier

Excellent double white lilac. Blooms are immense in size and deliciously scented.

Mme. Florent Stepman

Very large pyramidal trusses of single white flowers.

Emile Lemoine

Double, lilac-rose flowers.

President Carnot

Double. Very pale lilac with a white center. Trusses very solid.

President Grevy

Very large, panicles nearly a foot in length. Flowers bloom very large and double.

President Viger

Flowers are double, and of a bluish lilac.



Syringa—Lilac.

NAMED SYRINGAS—Continued

Souvenir de Ludwig Spaeth

Large panicles of deep pinkish purple flowers; single; very excellent.

Toussaint l'Ouverture

The darkest lilac, very deep reddish-purple. Flowers large and panicles long.

Tamarix africana

African Tamarix

A tall graceful shrub, with small foliage like a Juniper, and delicate, small, rosy purple flowers, produced in spikes in Spring or early Summer.

Tamarix gallica

French Tamarix

A large shrub with slender spreading branches and bluish-green scale-like leaves. Flowers pinkish, in slender panicle racemes in Spring or early Summer.

Tamarix gallica indica

India Tamarix

A variety of the foregoing species from the Himalayas, characterized by its upright growth, longer racemes of pink flowers and dull green foliage.

Viburnum dentatum

Arrowwood

A bushy shrub with upright branches. Leaves heart-shaped, bright green, with coarsely toothed borders, fading to rich tones of purple and red. Flowers creamy white, in profuse flat-topped clusters in late Spring or early Summer. Berries blue-black. Height 8 to 12 feet. A handsome symmetrical species.

Viburnum lantana

Wayfaring Tree

A large shrub with scurfy branches, usually growing 10 to 15 feet tall. Native of Europe. Leaves



Viburnum lantana—Wayfaring Tree.



Tamarix africana—African Tamarix.

heart-shaped, wrinkled, dark green above, downy beneath. Flowers white, disposed in dense flat-topped clusters. Usually with seven showy white ray-flowers on the margins. Berries bright red, changing to black. Splendid specimen plants.

Viburnum lentago

Nannyberry

A large shrub reaching a height of 6 feet, with bright green leaves and fragrant, yellowish-white flowers. Fruit oval and black.

Viburnum molle

Kentucky Viburnum

A very robust shrub growing 5 to 6 feet. Leaves dark green, hairy. Flowers white and very large.

Viburnum opulus

Cranberrybush

A tall shrub with upright spreading branches, 8 to 10 feet tall. Leaves broadly ovate, three-lobed, bright green. Flowers white, disposed in flat-topped clusters, in late Spring and early Summer. Berries scarlet, persisting all Winter, very showy.

Viburnum tomentosum

Doublefile Viburnum

A vigorous shrub with spreading branches, native of Japan. Leaves dark green with bronzy margins, broadly ovate in outline. Very handsome. Flowers white, produced in flat-topped clusters with the marginal ones sterile and radiant. Berries red, changing to bluish black. Height 6 to 8 feet.



Viburnum opulus sterile—Common Snowball.

Viburnum (opulus sterile)
Common Snowball

A grand hardy shrub, with handsome showy flowers produced in large globular clusters. All the flowers are sterile and radiant, and appear in numerous compact balls in Spring. An old-time favorite and without doubt one of the best of flowering shrubs.

Viburnum (opulus nanum)
Dwarf Cranberrybush

A very dwarf, compact shrub, well adapted for edging beds, and a good substitute for the Dwarf Boxwood where that plant is not hardy.

Viburnum (plicatum)
Japanese Snowball

A handsome shrub with showy flowers and beautiful foliage. The large globose flower-clusters are 3 to 4 inches across, and consist wholly of sterile radiant flowers of purest white. Very highly recommended, but should be protected from piercing winds in colder sections.

Weigela candida

A slow growing but large sized shrub, vigorous and erect. Flowers pure white and produced in great profusion in June. Plants continue to bloom through the Summer.

Weigela floribunda
Crimson Weigela

A large shrub with numerous upright branches, growing 6 to 8 feet high. Native of Japan. Leaves dark green, more or less downy, especially on the lower surface. Flowers trumpet-shaped, brownish crimson in the bud, changing to rich bright crimson when fully expanded. Very floriferous.

Weigela rosea
Pink Weigela

A free-flowering shrub, usually about 6 feet tall with numerous spreading branches. Leaves dark green, smooth except on the midrib and veins. Flowers rose-colored, large and showy, produced in great profusion.

Weigela
Dwarf Variegated Weigela

A dwarf form of the above with leaves variegated with white. Flowers white and slightly suffused with rose.

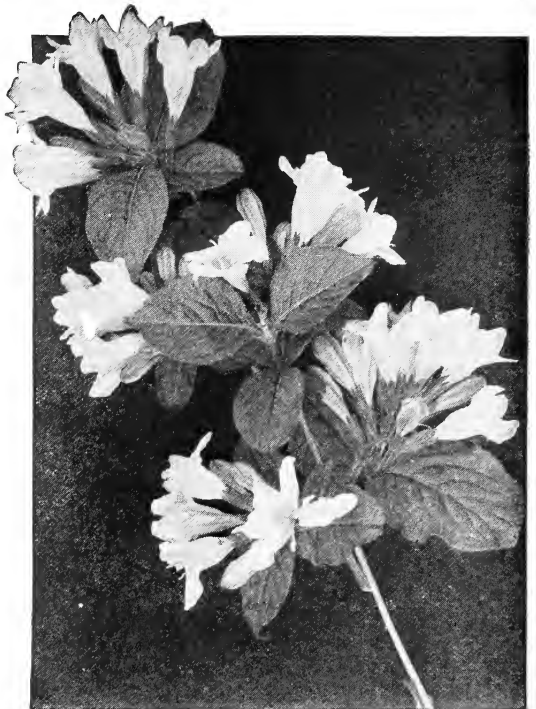
Weigela
Eva Rathke Weigela

A remarkable free blooming hybrid Weigela. Flowers are very distinct in color, being a rich reddish purple, quite different from anything heretofore offered.

Weigela
Henderson Weigela

Very strong growing shrub flowering very profusely. Flowers dark pink.

Our Landscape Department is at your service. The wealth of knowledge and experience which we can bring to the solution of your problems will be of inestimable benefit. We want to co-operate with you.



Weigela rosea—Pink Weigela.



Proper Plant Selection and Proper Placing Make Good Landscape.

Classifications of Ornamental Shrubs

NAME	Height, Feet	Color	Flower	Time
<i>Acanthopanax pentaphyllum</i>	5 to 8	Green		June
<i>Amelanchier canadensis</i>	3 to 6	White		May-June
<i>Amorpha fruticosa</i>	12 to 15	Purple		June
<i>Amygdalus</i> (Flowering Almond)	2 to 4	Pink and White		May-June
<i>Aronia arbutifolia</i>	3 to 5	White		April-May
<i>Aronia melanocarpa</i>	3 to 5	White		May-June
<i>Benzoin aestivale</i>	6 to 10	Yellow		April-May
<i>Berberis thunbergii</i>	2 to 5	Yellow		April
<i>Berberis</i> (Box Barberry)	1 to 2			
<i>Buddleia</i>	3 to 6	Lilac		July-Aug.
<i>Calycanthus floridus</i>	2 to 4	Brown		July-Fall
<i>Caragana arborescens</i>	10 to 12	Yellow		May-June
<i>Cephalanthus occidentalis</i>	4 to 6	White		July
<i>Chionanthus virginica</i>	4 to 8	White		June
<i>Clethra alnifolia</i>	3 to 6	White		July
<i>Colutea arborescens</i>	8 to 12	Reddish Yellow		July
<i>Cornus alternifolia</i>	6 to 8	Green-White		June
<i>Cornus ammomum</i>	6 to 8	Green-White		June
<i>Cornus mas</i>	6 to 8	Yellow		May
<i>Cornus paniculata</i>	6 to 10	White		June
<i>Cornus sanguinea</i>	6 to 8	White		June
<i>Cornus alba</i>	6 to 8	Green-White		June
<i>Cornus stolonifera</i>	6 to 8	Green-White		June
<i>Cornus elegantissima</i> —variegated	6 to 8	Green-White		June
<i>Cornus stolonifera flaviramea</i>	6 to 8	Green-White		June
<i>Cornus spaethi</i>	6 to 8	Green-White		June
<i>Corylus americana</i>	4 to 8	Catkins		May
<i>Corylus avellana</i>	10 to 12	Catkins		May
<i>Corylus</i> (Purple Filbert)	10 to 12	Catkins		May
<i>Cydonia japonica</i>	6 to 8	Scarlet		April
<i>Cydonia maulei</i>	1 to 2	Orange-Scarlet		April
<i>Deutzia scabra plena</i>	6 to 8	Pink-Purple		June
<i>Deutzia scabra crenata</i>	6 to 8	Pink-White		June
<i>Deutzia gracilis</i>	2 to 3	White		June
<i>Deutzia candidissima</i>	6 to 8	White		June
<i>Deutzia lemoine</i>	2 to 3	White		June
<i>Deutzia</i> (Pride of Rochester)	3 to 4	White		June
<i>Diervilla sessilifolia</i>	4 to 5	Yellow		June
<i>Elaeagnus angustifolia</i>	8 to 15	Yellow		June
<i>Elaeagnus longipes</i>	5 to 10	Yellow-White		June
<i>Euonymus alatus</i>	6 to 8			
<i>Euonymus americana</i>	5 to 8			
<i>Euonymus europaeus</i>	10 to 15			
<i>Exochorda grandiflora</i>	8 to 12	White		May
<i>Forsythia suspensa</i>	6 to 8	Yellow		March-April
<i>Forsythia suspensa fortunei</i>	8 to 10	Yellow		March-April

NAME	Height, Feet	Color	Flower	Time
<i>Forsythia viridissima</i>	6 to 8	Yellow		March-April
<i>Forsythia intermedia</i>	8 to 10	Yellow		March-April
<i>Hamamelis virginiana</i>	10 to 15	Yellow		Sept.-Oct.
<i>Halesia tetraptera</i>	12 to 15	White		April
<i>Hibiscus syriacus</i> (in variety)	8 to 12	Red, White		
<i>Hydrangea peegee</i>	6 to 8	Purple, Pink		Aug.-Sept.
<i>Hydrangea arborescens</i>	4 to 8	White		July-Oct.
<i>Hypericum aureum</i>	3 to 6	White		July-Oct.
<i>Hypericum kalmianum</i>	2 to 3	Yellow		July-Aug.
<i>Kerria japonica</i>	4 to 6	Yellow		July-Aug.
<i>Kerria, Silver</i>	2 to 4	Yellow		All Summer
<i>Lcspedeza formosa</i>	3 to 6	Purple		All Summer
<i>Lonicera fragrantissima</i>	6 to 10	Pink		July-Aug.
<i>Lonicera morrowi</i>	8 to 10	Pink		May
<i>Lonicera ruprechtiana</i>	3 to 6	White-Yellow		May
<i>Lonicera grandiflora</i>	8 to 10	Red-Pink		May-June
<i>Lonicera, Red Tartarian</i>	8 to 12	Red		June
<i>Lonicera, Rose Tartarian</i>	8 to 12	Red-Pink		July-Fall
<i>Lonicera, White Tartarian</i>	8 to 12	White		July-Fall
<i>Ligustrum amurense</i>	5 to 10	White		June
<i>Ligustrum ibota</i>	5 to 10	White		June
<i>Ligustrum ovalifolium</i>	7 to 12	White		June
<i>Ligustrum, Regel</i>	2 to 4	White		June
<i>Maclura pomifera</i>	8 to 20			
<i>Philadelphus aureus</i>	2 to 4	Cream-White		June
<i>Philadelphus coronarius</i>	8 to 10	White		June
<i>Philadelphus Gordonianus</i>	8 to 10	White		June
<i>Philadelphus, Juno Mockorange</i>	8 to 10	White		June
<i>Philadelphus, Lemoine</i>	2 to 4	White		June
<i>Physocarpus opulifolia</i>	8 to 10	White		June
<i>Physocarpus (Goldleaf)</i>	8 to 10	White		June
<i>Rhamnus cathartica</i>	6 to 10	White		June-July
<i>Rhus canadensis</i>	2 to 4	Yellow		April
<i>Rhus copallina</i>	2 to 4	Greenish-Yellow		August
<i>Rhus glabra</i>	8 to 12	Crimson Seed		Fall
<i>Rhus typhina</i>	8 to 12	Crimson Seed		Fall
<i>Rhus glabra laciniata</i>	8 to 12	Crimson Seed		Fall
<i>Rhus typhina laciniata</i>	8 to 12	Crimson Seed		Fall
<i>Rhodotypos kerrioides</i>	4 to 7	White		June-July
<i>Sambucus canadensis</i>	6 to 12	White		June
<i>Sambucus racemosa</i>	5 to 7	White		June
<i>Sambucus, Cutleaf</i>	6 to 12	White		June
<i>Sambucus, Golden</i>	6 to 12	White		June
<i>Spiraea douglasii</i>	5 to 7	Pink		June-July
<i>Spiraea fortunei</i> (cal. alba)	2 to 3	White		All Summer
<i>Spiraea japonica</i>	3 to 4	Pink		All Summer
<i>Spiraea reevesiana</i>	5 to 7	White		May
<i>Spiraea thunbergii</i>	2 to 4	White		April
<i>Spiraea Anthony Waterer</i>	1 to 2	Crimson		July-Fall
<i>Spiraea billiardi</i>	5 to 7	Pink		July
<i>Spiraea bumalda</i>	3 to 6	Pink		July
<i>Spiraea arguta</i>	3 to 5	White		Early May
<i>Spiraea, Vanhoutte</i>	4 to 8	White		May-June
<i>Stephanandra flexuosa</i>	3 to 6	White		June
<i>Symphoricarpos racemosus</i>	2 to 5	Pink		June-July
<i>Symphoricarpos vulgaris</i>	4 to 7	Red		June-July
<i>Syringa villosa</i>	5 to 10	Pink		May-June
<i>Syringa vulgaris</i>	5 to 10	Lilac		May-June
<i>Syringa, White Common</i>	5 to 10	White		May-June
<i>Syringa japonica</i>	4 to 7	Yellow-White		May-June
<i>Syringa josikaea</i>	5 to 7	Violet		April-May
<i>Syringa persica</i>	6 to 8	Lilac		April-May
<i>Syringa, White Persian</i>	6 to 8	White		April-May
<i>Syringa, Named Varieties</i>	4 to 10	Red, Purple, White		April-May
<i>Tamarix africana</i>	6 to 12	Rose-Purple		April
<i>Tamarix gallica</i>	6 to 12	Pink		May
<i>Tamarix gallica indica</i>	6 to 12	Pink		July
<i>Viburnum dentatum</i>	4 to 7	White		May
<i>Viburnum lantana</i>	5 to 10	White		May
<i>Viburnum lentago</i>	5 to 10	Cream-White		May
<i>Viburnum molle</i>	5 to 7	Greenish-White		June
<i>Viburnum opulus</i>	5 to 10	White		May-June
<i>Viburnum tomentosum</i>	5 to 7	White		May
<i>Viburnum opulus sterile</i>	5 to 10	White		May
<i>Viburnum opulus nanum</i>	1 to 3	White		May
<i>Viburnum plicatum</i>	5 to 7	White		May
<i>Weigela candida</i>	5 to 7	White		June
<i>Weigela floribunda</i>	5 to 7	Crimson		June
<i>Weigela rosea</i>	5 to 7	Pink		June
<i>Weigela, Dwf. Variegated</i>	2 to 4	White		May
<i>Weigela, Eva Rathke</i>	5 to 7	Reddish Purple		June
<i>Weigela, Henderson</i>	5 to 7	Dark Pink		June

Shrubs With Berries Fall and Winter

NAME	Height, Feet	Color of Fruit
<i>Aronia arbutifolia</i>	3 to 5	Scarlet
<i>Aronia melanocarpa</i>	3 to 5	Black
<i>Benzoin aestivale</i>	6 to 10	Scarlet
<i>Berberis thunbergii</i>	2 to 5	Red
<i>Colutea arborescens</i>	8 to 12	Bladder-like seed pods
<i>Cornus ammomum</i>	6 to 8	Black
<i>Cornus mas</i>	6 to 8	Scarlet
<i>Cornus sanguinea</i>	6 to 8	Black
<i>Cornus stolonifera</i>	6 to 8	White
<i>Cornus stolonifera flaviramea</i>	6 to 8	White
<i>Elaeagnus angustifolia</i>	8 to 15	Yellow
<i>Elaeagnus longipes</i>	6 to 8	Orange-Red
<i>Euonymus alatus</i>	5 to 8	Red
<i>Euonymus americanus</i>	5 to 8	Scarlet
<i>Euonymus europaeus</i>	10 to 15	Scarlet
<i>Hamamelis virginiana</i>	10 to 15	Yellow
<i>Ligustrum amurense</i>	5 to 10	Black
<i>Ligustrum ibota</i>	5 to 10	Blue-Black
<i>Ligustrum, Regel</i>	2 to 4	Black
<i>Lonicera morrowi</i>	8 to 10	Red
<i>Lonicera ruprechtiana</i>	3 to 6	Red
<i>Lonicera, Tartarian</i>	8 to 12	Red
<i>Maclura pomifera</i>	8 to 20	Large Green—Orange Shape
<i>Rhamnus cathartica</i>	6 to 10	Black
<i>Physocarpus</i>	8 to 10	Red
<i>Rhus</i>	3 to 12	Scarlet seed
<i>Rhodotypos kerrioides</i>	4 to 7	Black
<i>Sambucus canadensis</i>	6 to 12	Reddish Purple
<i>Sambucus racemosa</i>	5 to 7	Red
<i>Symphoricarpos racemosus</i>	2 to 5	White
<i>Symphoricarpos vulgaris</i>	4 to 7	Red
<i>Viburnum dentatum</i>	4 to 7	Black
<i>Viburnum lantana</i>	5 to 10	Red
<i>Viburnum lentago</i>	5 to 10	Bluish Black
<i>Viburnum molle</i>	5 to 7	Purplish Blue
<i>Viburnum opulus</i>	5 to 10	Red

Most Cultivated Shrubs Have Very Strikingly Colored Foliage in the Fall

Shrubs With Colored Foliage

NAME	Height, Feet	Color of Foliage
<i>Cornus stolonifera flaviramea</i>	6 to 8	Golden
<i>Cornus elegantissima</i>	6 to 8	Green, Silver, Red
<i>Cornus spaethii</i>	6 to 8	Golden
<i>Elaeagnus angustifolia</i>	8 to 15	Silver
<i>Elaeagnus longipes</i>	5 to 10	Silver
<i>Kerria, Silver</i>	2 to 4	Green, Silvery
<i>Philadelphus aureus</i>	2 to 4	Yellow
<i>Physocarpus (Goldleaf)</i>	8 to 10	Yellow
<i>Sambucus, Golden</i>	6 to 12	Bright Yellow
<i>Weigela, Dwf. Variegated</i>	2 to 4	White, Green

Shrubs for Shady Locations

NAME	Height, Feet
<i>Berberis thunbergii</i>	2 to 5
<i>Clethra alnifolia</i>	6 to 8
<i>Cornus alba</i>	6 to 8
<i>Cornus ammomum</i>	6 to 8
<i>Cornus sanguinea</i>	6 to 8
<i>Cornus stolonifera</i>	6 to 8
<i>Deutzia gracilis</i>	2 to 3
<i>Deutzia lemoinei</i>	2 to 3
<i>Forsythia (All Varieties)</i>	6 to 10
<i>Hamamelis virginiana</i>	10 to 15
<i>Hydrangea arborescens</i>	4 to 8
<i>Ligustrum (All Varieties)</i>	5 to 12
<i>Rhus canadensis</i>	2 to 4
<i>Symphoricarpos racemosus</i>	2 to 5

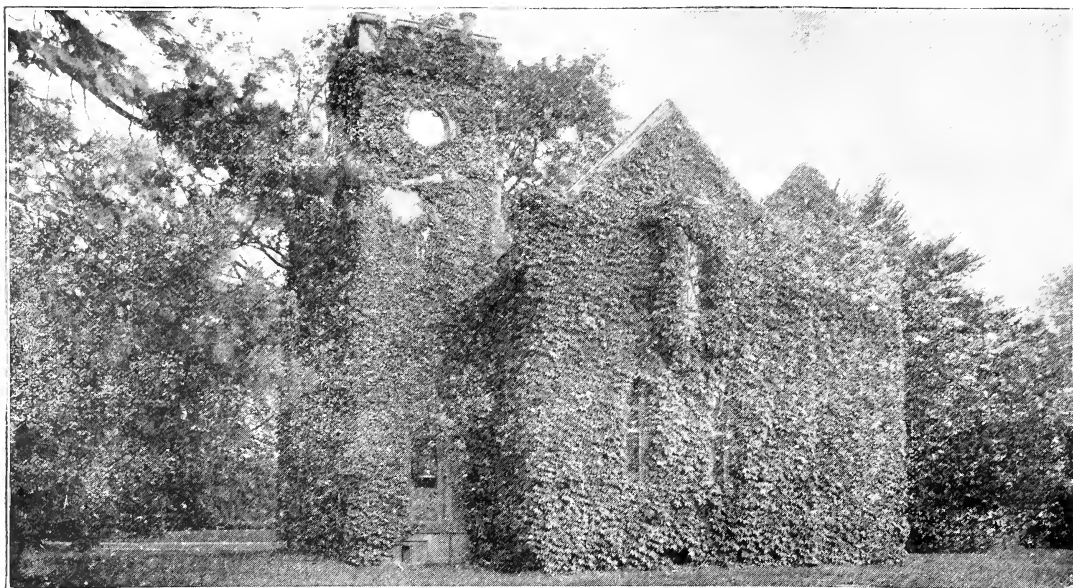
<i>Viburnum dentatum</i>	4 to 7
<i>Viburnum lentago</i>	5 to 10
<i>Viburnum tomentosum</i>	5 to 7

Shrubs With Colored Bark in Winter

NAME	Height, Feet	Color
<i>Cornus alba</i>	6 to 8	Crimson
<i>Cornus ammomum</i>	6 to 8	Purple
<i>Cornus sanguinea</i>	6 to 8	Deep Red
<i>Cornus stolonifera</i>	6 to 8	Red and Green
<i>Cornus stolonifera aurea</i>	6 to 8	Yellow
<i>Cornus elegantissima</i>	6 to 8	Dark Red
<i>Euonymus alatus</i>	6 to 8	Corky Bark
<i>Kerria japonica</i>	4 to 6	Green

"A PLACE FOR EVERYTHING AND EVERYTHING IN ITS PLACE."

Do not plant shrubbery everywhere. A properly planted lawn, open at the center, is beautiful—not "cluttered up."



Ampelopsis veitchi—Boston Ivy.

Vines

Akebia quinata
Fiveleaf Akebia

A very ornamental vine of Japanese origin especially recommended for places where dense shade is not required. The leaves are compound, consisting of five dark green, almost evergreen leaflets. Flowers rosy purple, produced in axillary racemes in late Spring or early Summer. Fruit very showy, but unfortunately rarely produced. 3 to 5 inches long. Dark purple. Very dainty and desirable.

Aristolochia siphon
Dutchmans Pipe

A grand, hardy vine producing a splendid dense shade. Leaves very broad and large, bright green. Flowers purplish and yellowish green, solitary or two or three together, from the axils of the leaves, resembling a Dutch tobacco pipe.

Ampelopsis quinquefolia
Virginia Creeper

A high-climbing vine clinging to walls or trunks of trees by means of disc-bearing tendrils. Leaves compound, consisting of five bright green toothed leaflets, fading in Autumn to tones of red and scarlet. Berries produced in ample panicles. A handsome and graceful species.

Ampelopsis veitchi
Boston Ivy

A graceful vine, clinging to walls by means of disc-bearing tendrils. Native of China and Japan. Leaves three-lobed or often with three distinct leaflets, glossy green, coloring brilliantly in Autumn. Berries blue, profusely borne in compound clusters. One of the most beautiful and perhaps one of the most popular vines.

Bignonia grandiflora
Chinese Trumpet creeper

Leaves bright green, compound, and very persistent. Flowers in clusters of orange-red and very showy.

Bignonia radicans
Trumpet creeper

A splendid climbing vine, with large, brilliant orange-scarlet flowers in July and August.



Akebia quinata—Fiveleaf Akebia.

Celastrus scandens
American Bittersweet

A high climbing vine with broadly lanceolate bright green leaves. Fruit-capsules orange-yellow, with crimson arils, persisting throughout the Winter. The unopened mature capsules will quickly open when cut or partially dried.

Clematis jackmani
Jackman Clematis

Graceful free-flowering vine. Flowers velvety purple, with ribbed bar in the middle of each sepal. A very popular variety.

Clematis paniculata
Sweet Autumn Clematis

A vigorous, hardy climber with long stems, well adapted for covering porches, arbors, or trellis work, or for training against walls or sides of buildings. Native of Japan. Leaves compound, consisting of several bright green leaflets which persist until early Winter. Flowers white, fragrant, profusely borne in axillary and terminal panicles literally covering the upper portions of the vine in late Summer and early Autumn. A grand plant.

Clematis texensis (coccinea)
Scarlet Clematis

A small but graceful vine, climbing 8 to 10 feet, with broad green leaflets. Flowers scarlet or purplish red, nodding, freely produced in late Spring or Summer. Fruiting heads globose with plumose appendages.

Clematis
Henry Clematis

A large-flowering hybrid Clematis. Flowers creamy white.

Clematis
Mme. Edouard Andre

An extra fine Clematis hybrid with violet-red flowers.

Clematis
Ramona Clematis

A perpetual blooming Clematis having an abundance of sky-blue flowers.

Dioscorea batatas
Cinnamon Vine

A rapid growing, climbing vine, taking its name from the peculiar fragrance of the delicate white flowers. The leaves are heart-shaped, bright glossy green. Growth is very rapid, often 25 to 40 feet in a season.

Lonicera flava
Yellow Honeysuckle

A rare species with clusters of bright yellow flowers and glaucous foliage. Handsome scarlet berries in the Fall.



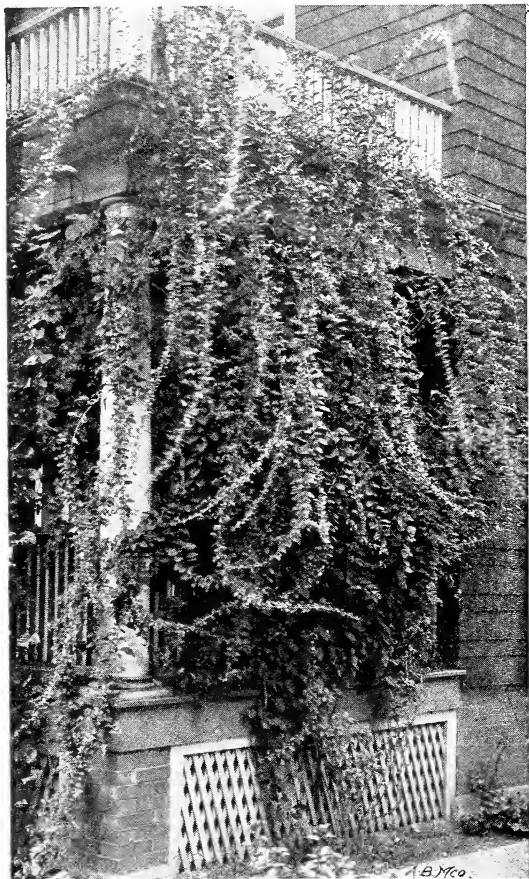
Clematis jackmani.

Lonicera sempervirens
Trumpet Honeysuckle

A high climbing vine 10 to 15 feet long. Leaves oval or oblong, green or bluish-green above, glaucous beneath, the uppermost being united at their bases. Flowers scarlet, about 2 inches long, profuse and very showy. Splendid for porches.



Clematis paniculata—Sweet Autumn Clematis.



Lycium chinense—Chinese Matrimony Vine.

Lonicera

Hall's Japanese Honeysuckle

A rampant evergreen climber with stems 10 to 15 ft. long. Native of Japan. Leaves ovate, dark green, densely covering the vines and branches. Flowers white, changing to yellow, deliciously fragrant, borne in great profusion in the Summer, and occasionally in the Autumn. Grand for trellises and ground cover. One of the best.

Lycium chinense

Chinese Matrimony Vine

Very hardy vine, grows in any soil. The slender, drooping branches are somewhat thorny and have blue-grayish green leaves. Flowers small, pink and purple, from June to September, and then are succeeded by a profusion of bright scarlet and orange fruit through late Fall and Winter. A good plant for covering trellis work and bowers, also for covering bare places of rock.

Pueraria thunbergiana

Kudzu Bean

A hardy and remarkably vigorous vine, frequently producing stems 40 to 60 feet long in a single season—a veritable Jack-and-the-Bean-stalk. Stems twining, hairy when young, very long and flexible. Leaves compound, consisting of three bright green ovate leaflets. Flowers pea-shaped, purple, produced in axillary racemes from the older woody stems in late Summer. Native of China and Japan.

Periploca graeca

Grecian Silkvine

Stems twining 20 to 30 feet long. Clothed with numerous dark green and glossy leaves of broadly lanceolate outline. Flowers brownish purple inside, the margins and reverse side greenish, an inch or

more across, borne in loose long-stemmed cymes. Native of Southern Europe.

Wisteria frutescens

American Wisteria

Tall and slender vine with dark green foliage. Leaves compound, consisting of 9 to 15 leaflets, producing an airy light shade. Flowers lilac-purple, in numerous dense, short racemes, blossoming about three weeks later than the Chinese Wisteria.

Wisteria multijuga

Longcluster Wisteria

A vigorous, tall growing vine with bright green foliage. Leaves compound, consisting of 17 to 21 leaflets. Flowers light purple, in loose drooping racemes 1 to 3 feet long. A remarkable, distinct and showy species.

Wisteria sinensis

Chinese Wisteria

A rapid-growing tall vine with graceful foliage and flowers. Leaves compound, consisting of about 11 pale leaflets. Flowers pea-shaped, purplish, profusely borne in dense drooping clusters 7 to 12 inches long, opening in midspring. Very showy and desirable.

Wisteria

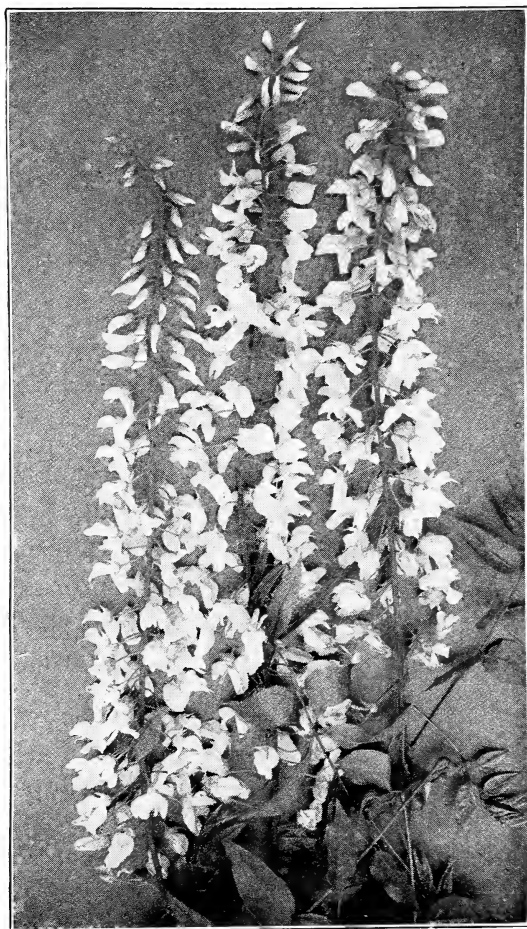
White Chinese Wisteria

A form of *Wisteria sinensis* with pure white flowers.

Wisteria (multijuga alba)

White Weeping Wisteria

A form of *Wisteria multijuga* with white flowers and drooping branches.



Wisteria multijuga—Longcluster Wisteria.



Climbing American Pillar.

Roses

Admiral Dewey

Dark red or maroon very double Rose. Our own introduction.

Agnes Emily Carman

A hybrid of rugosa and Harison yellow. Color a glowing crimson; blooms in clusters lasting all Summer. Plant is a large grower with very attractive foliage.

Alfred Colomb

A Hybrid Tea Rose. Flower very fragrant, of fine globular form, compact, color brilliant carmine-crimson. Foliage large and handsome.

American Beauty (Climbing)

A Hybrid Wichuraiana. A rich carmine colored Rose, fragrant, and produced very freely early in the season. Plants very strong and vigorous.

American Beauty

A Hybrid Perpetual. The most popularly known Rose of all. Large blooms of dark pink to soft crimson. A strong and hardy grower when well cared for.

American Pillar

A Hybrid Multiflora. Beautiful flowers of brilliant crimson with a large white center and many golden stamens. Flowers fade after maturity to a pleasant shade of light pink.

Amy Robsart

Hybrid Sweetbrier. Very distinct blooms of bright dark pink color, and strong Sweetbrier fragrance.

Anna de Diesbach

Hybrid Perpetual. A strong grower and profuse bloomer. Flowers very attractive, bright strong red, large, compact and very fragrant.

Baltimore Belle (Climbing)

Setigera. Profuse bloomer. Flowers very large and compact, yellowish white.

Baron de Bonstetten

Hybrid Perpetual. A medium strong growing, large Rose of excellent large form. Flowers dark velvety crimson and deliciously fragrant.

Beauty of the Prairies (Queen of) (Climbing)

Setigera. Flowers bright rosy red, striped with white; large and cupped. A most beautiful Rose and a very hardy one.

Belle Poitevine

Rugosa. Flowers large and double, borne in clusters. Color fine magenta-pink. Plant strong growing and very floriferous.

Blue Rambler (Veilchenblau-Climbing)

Hybrid multiflora. Purplish pink changing to amethyst and steel-blue, borne in large clusters.

Brenda

Hybrid Sweetbrier. Flowers delicate peach-pink. Bush a strong grower with glaucous foliage.

Captain Hayward

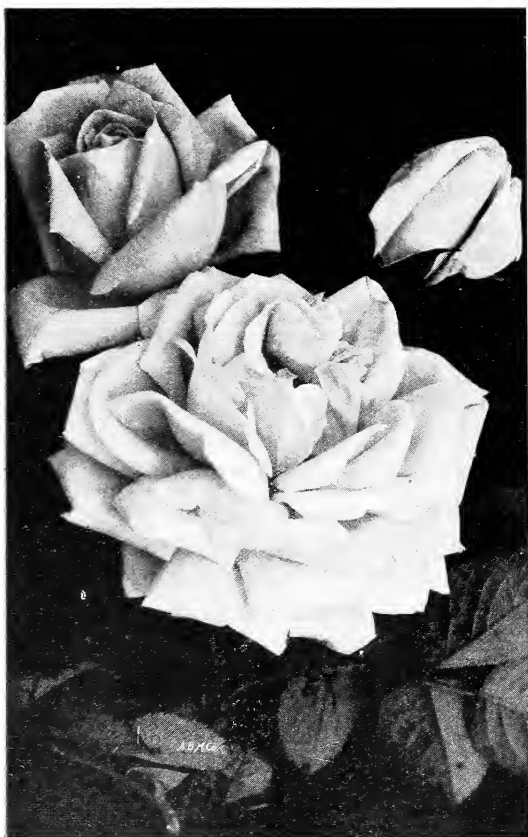
Hybrid Perpetual. Flowers are large, brilliant carmine-colored, and highly perfumed. Plant strong and floriferous.

Clio

Hybrid Perpetual. A Rose of perfect form, beautiful from pointed bud to fully open flower. Color a delicate satiny blush pink with slightly deeper center. Plant strong and free blooming, the large flowers boldly displayed against rich green leaves.



Baron de Bonstetten.



Conrad Ferdinand Meyer.

Columbia

Hybrid Tea. A beautiful pink Rose deepening in color as blooms mature. Plants are mildew resistant, free-flowering all season, and strong growing. A good variety growing in popularity.

Conrad Ferdinand Meyer

Hybrid Rugosa. A very strong growing Rose producing immense branches in a single season. The flowers are very large, double and fragrant. Color, bright gleaming rose.

Coquette des Alps

A pure white Rose sometimes shaded with pink; large and full; and a very profuse bloomer.

Crested Moss

A very distinct Rose of fine pink color and curiously crested buds.

Crimson Rambler (Climbing)

A very vigorous Rose useful for many purposes, desirable for trailing upon walls, trellises and banks. Can be kept to bush by pruning. It is also very successfully grown as a pot plant and much used by florists. The foliage is exceptionally large and glossy and plant when in bloom is a mass of double crimson flowers.

Debutante

Hybrid Wichuraiana. A new Rose with beautiful light pink flowers. Especially attractive when in bud.

Dorothy Perkins (Pink Rambler) (Climbing)

Hybrid Wichuraiana. A Rose of widely known merit scarcely needing description. Blooms are very double, medium sized, and have peculiar petals of soft blush pink. They are abundantly produced on strong, vigorous, hardy plants.

Dr. Van Fleet (Climbing)

Hybrid Wichuraiana. One of the best of climbing Roses. Very vigorous and adaptable. Its beautiful perfect flowers compare favorably with the best Hybrid Tea Roses. Color is a deep, clear pink changing to lighter pink as flowers mature. Flowers are of immense size and borne on long stems. Plant is desirable even after flowering on account of its excellent foliage.

Earl of Dufferin

Hybrid Perpetual. Bush a heavy producer of large round fragrant flowers of clear velvety crimson.

Erna Teschendorf

Polyantha. A dwarf Rose of deep crimson color. Should be planted in masses or where it will contrast with other Roses.

Eugene Furst

Hybrid Perpetual. Flowers are brilliant crimson with dark purple shading; fragrant. Plant vigorous.

Evergreen Gem

Hybrid Wichuraiana. A very delicate Rose with brownish yellow buds which open to almost white single flowers, having a delicate, lasting perfume.

Excelsa

Hybrid Wichuraiana. Improved Crimson Rambler or Red Dorothy Perkins. Much like the well known Crimson Rambler but of much greater excellence in all characteristics. Flowers are of bright scarlet-pink produced in great clusters. Plants very strong growers.

Fisher Holmes

Hybrid Perpetual. Buds are long and pointed, opening to an immense flower of excellent shape. Color bright crimson-scarlet. Very beautiful.



Dr. Van Fleet.

Flower of Fairfield (Climbing)

Multiflora. The perpetual flowering Crimson Rambler. Flowers are very profuse, more brilliant than Crimson Rambler. Growth is vigorous.

Frau Karl Druschki

Hybrid Perpetual. The most popular white Rose in the market. Flowers are absolutely pure snow-white, of immense size. Sometimes almost 6 inches across and borne on good stems. Not fragrant. Plant flowers profusely in June but if kept growing well will produce flowers throughout the Summer and Autumn. Bush is a very vigorous grower.

Gardenia (Climbing)

Hybrid Wichuraiana. One of the most excellent of yellow climbing Roses. Plant a strong grower and producer of many flowers. Buds yellow, turning white upon expanding.

General Jacqueminot

Hybrid Perpetual. Known everywhere as the Jack Rose. Flowers large and full, fragrant, scarlet-crimson.

General MacArthur

Hybrid Tea. An American Rose bearing abundant, large, full, and well-shaped flowers. A velvety scarlet to bright crimson. Plant strong growing and vigorous.

George Arends

Hybrid Perpetual. Often called the "Pink Druschki." Large and very beautiful flowers of pure, even pink, produced on a very strong and vigorous plant.

Goldfinch

Hybrid Multiflora. Often called the "Yellow Rambler." Buds long and slender. Color deep yellow and opening to medium-size, cream colored blossoms of thin delicate petals.



George Arends.

Grootendorst

A cross of Rugosa with the Baby Rambler. Flowers borne in profuse clusters, small, red, the edges of each petal cut. A new Rose of rapidly growing popularity. Foliage thick and wrinkled, quite disease-resisting.

Gruss an Teplitz

Hybrid Tea. A very steady blooming Rose producing many blossoms from early June until early frost; very adaptable to soils and climates. Flower color dark, rich crimson, changing to velvety, fiery red. Flowers large, compact, fragrant; very showy and handsome. Foliage dark green, changing to rich maroon even in Summer. Plant will produce a strong hedge if well cared for.

Harison Yellow

Austrian Brier Hybrid. A very valuable variety of semi-double bright golden yellow Roses. Very fragrant bush, strong and very floriferous.

Henri Martin

Moss. Strong bush producing many large rosy pink flowers; very fragrant.

Hermosa

Bengal. A sturdy plant producing medium-sized heavy flowers of delicate pink; very symmetrical. Very old variety and one which does well in crops.

John Hopper

Hybrid Perpetual. Flowers large and well formed, sweetly scented and of light red changing to bluish carmine.

Jonkheer J. L. Mock

Hybrid Tea. Flowers very large and well shaped varying from lively carmine-red to a pure white inside. A very unique color combination in the Rose. Flowers bloom well in Fall.



Gruss an Teplitz.



Maman Cochet.

J. B. Clark

Hybrid Perpetual. A rampant growing Rose, very dark in color, shading from scarlet to maroon and almost black. Blossoms full and somewhat fragrant.

Juliet

Pernetiana. Flowers range from outward in, from dull gold to scarlet and carmine. Very fragrant, and very attractive when half open. Bush blooms freely all Summer.

Kaiserin Auguste Viktoria

A very old standard white Hybrid Tea Rose producing large, full, round blossoms of creamy white, sometimes varying to delicate pink. Bush a strong grower.

Killarney

A very well known Hybrid Tea Rose, exceptional because of its long pointed bud, opening in large blooms of delicate flesh-color, deliciously perfumed. Plant a vigorous large grower.

Lady Gay

A Hybrid Wichuraiana of fair-sized flowers borne in long, broad clusters, slightly drooping. Color various shades of pink. Plants are very hardy and vigorous.

Los Angeles

Pernetiana. The first American Rose to obtain world-wide recognition. Flowers flame-pink and coral shading to yellow at the base; very fragrant. This Rose is an aristocrat of the garden; very vigorous when properly cared for.

Luxembourg

Moss. Large flowers of deep, clear crimson; very sweet and mossy.

Magna Charta

Hybrid Perpetual. A light carmine-colored Rose, very large and heavily scented. Plants are strong and free-flowering. An old favorite.

Maman Cochet

A true Tea Rose having very large, heavy blossoms of strong, light pink shading to light crimson. Buds are long and pointed; very striking. Plants vigorous and strong producers. A justly famous Rose.

Margaret Dickson

Hybrid Perpetual. A Rose with large, well-formed flowers, white with a pale pink center. Plants vigorous.

Marshall P. Wilder

Hybrid Perpetual. A strong Rose producing very full flowers of rich fire-red and semi-globular form.

Mme. Butterfly

A Hybrid Tea, sport of Ophelia. Flowers brilliant pink ranging to gold, of excellent form and fragrance. Plant is large growing and fine in habit.

Mme. Caroline Testout

Hybrid Tea. A very strong, vigorous bush much used in the West for street planting. Petals wide, of satiny Rose color. Flowers large and globose, shaded dark at the center and light on the outside.

Mme. Charles Frederick Worth

Hybrid Rugosa. Flowers pinkish carmine, almost double, borne in large clusters. Plant very vigorous.

Mme. Edouard Herriot

Pernetiana. This Rose is often called "The Daily Mail" because of its winning a large prize offered by an English newspaper. A strong growing bush, producing flowers perfect in size and form, coral red in the bud but when in full bloom shading to yellow and carmine.

Mme. Georges Bruant

Hybrid Rugosa. A very decorative Rose flowering in clusters of large, loose, double, pure white blossoms.



J. B. Clark.

Mme. Gabriel Luizet

Hybrid Perpetual. An excellent Rose of its class, producing good plants and many bright pink blooms; very delicate.

Mrs. John Laing

Hybrid Perpetual. This plant is a very strong grower and bloomer. Flowers are very large, clear pink, from long tapered buds. This is a very popular variety.

Mrs. R. G. Sharman-Crawford

Hybrid Perpetual. Flowers are large and of a deep rose-pink, outer petals shading to a paler pink. Plant strong and vigorous.

New Century

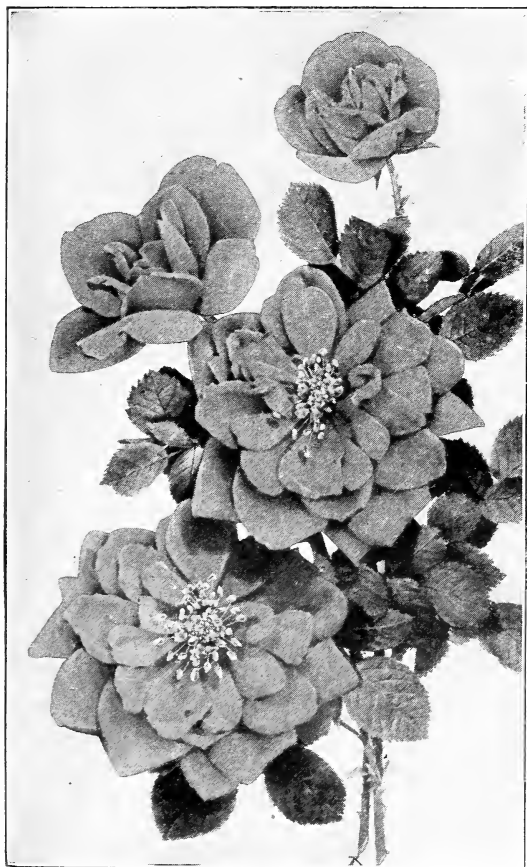
Hybrid Rugosa. A very double Rugosa Hybrid producing good sized pink flowers with light red centers, petals sometimes bordered with white.

Ophelia

Hybrid Tea. A vigorous, steady growing bush producing large, perfect, full blooms of beautiful pinkish flesh color, shading to yellow. An especially beautiful Rose for one so hardy.

Paul Neyron

Hybrid Perpetual. A pink Rose so large as to often measure 6 inches across, borne on strong, vigorous plants. Probably the largest Rose suited for general use.



Paul Scarlet Climber.



Paul Neyron.

Paul Scarlet (Climbing)

Hybrid Wichuraiana. Probably the most excellent red climbing Rose. Brilliant, vivid red flowers, large and nearly double, remaining for a long time without fading on the plants. The plant is very vigorous and may be used either as a climber or a pillar Rose, giving an unusual flame-like effect.

Perpetual White Moss

A very double Rose produced on a vigorous bush. Flowers well formed and pure white.

Persian Yellow

Austrian Brier. A double Rose like Harison Yellow but darker in color. It is pleasantly fragrant.

Pink Rugosa Rose

Selected seedlings of the *Rosa rugosa* which produce beautiful pink single flowers, and later very large pips of shining carmine color, often as large as a small crabapple. Plant is very vigorous, usually reaching a height of 6 feet.

Premier

Hybrid Tea. A thornless Rose with pleasant fragrance, and dark pink flowers of very good form and large size, borne on thick stems. Plant a strong grower.

Prince Camille de Rohan

Hybrid Perpetual. A moderately vigorous plant producing unusually colored flowers, shading from blood-red to maroon.



Border Planting of Radiance.

Radiance

Hybrid Tea. One of the best of American Roses, producing constantly all Summer shining light pink flowers, shading to beautiful darker shades of pink. The plant is a tall grower, hardy, vigorous, and disease-resistant; very adaptable to soils and climates.

Red Radiance

Hybrid Tea. An offspring of Radiance even better than its progenitor. Color an excellent deep red, flowers round and full.

Red Baby Rambler (Climbing)

Polyantha. A very hardy and vigorous climbing Rose of the color of Crimson Rambler, blooming continuously in large clusters until severe frost.

Rosa hugonis

The new Rose from western China, the only dependable yellow Rose in shrub form aside from the Austrian Briers. Sometimes called Father Hugo's

Rose. Plants grow rapidly and often reach a height of 6 feet. Branches arching and producing beautiful single flowers of clear non-fading yellow very early in the season. Plant quite hardy.

Rosa rubiginosa

Sweet Brier Rose. The type from which all Sweet Brier Roses sprang; mainly noted for its continuous odor of Sweet Brier fragrance. Blooms, however, are beautiful, being borne in small clusters of bright pink.

Rosa Rugosa

Rugosa. Selected seedlings of Rugosa producing red flowers but otherwise like the Pink Rugosa Rose.

Salet

Moss. A double pink Rose of good form and size growing on vigorous, fast-growing bushes. Very floriferous.

Silver Moon (Climbing)

Hybrid Wichuraiana. A continuous producer of faint yellow buds and immense pure white flowers, often 4 inches across. These blooms are nearly double, but have bright yellow stamens. Bush is a very vigorous climber and especially desirable because of its deep, rich, green foliage. A white Rose which should be found in every Rose garden.

Souvenir de Claudius Pernet

Pernetiana. Probably the finest Rose ever produced in Europe and of rapidly growing popularity. The color is an excellent sunflower-yellow, deepening in the center. Bush is vigorous, very branchy, with canes upright, growing almost thornless; foliage very green and attractive. This Rose fills the long felt want for a good double Rose.

Soleil d'Or

Pernetiana. Unusually large and full flowers, yellow to nasturium-red, from beautiful yellow buds. Bush compact, strong, and attractive.

South Orange Perfection (Climber)

Hybrid Wichuraiana. An extremely vigorous growing bush. Flowers double and large; soft blush-pink in the bud, white when in flower.

Tausendschoen

Hybrid Multiflora. Buds first opening are cherry-pink, varying during development of the flower to almost white. Plant is vigorous and almost thornless. An excellent variety.



Tausendschoen.

Tom Wood

Hybrid Perpetual. Flowers are brilliant cherry-red, large and well-formed. Bush well furnished with heavy foliage, long-branched, and free-flowering in Autumn.

Ulrich Brunner

Hybrid Perpetual. Flowers very large and freely produced, on long stems. Color a peculiar shade of clear red seen only in this variety. An excellent standard Rose.

Universal Favorite

Hybrid Wichuraiana. Large, double flowers with a beautiful rose color. Very fragrant.

White Baby Rambler

Dwarf Polyantha. Fragrant, double flowers in large clusters, produced in decorative masses. The plant is compact, bushy, dwarf, furnished with good foliage, and is unusually hardy.

Red Baby Rambler

Dwarf Polyantha. A delightful flower, bright pink, blooming in masses and enduring well on the plant. Particularly useful for massing because of its continuous-blooming habit.

White Dorothy

Hybrid Wichuraiana. Exactly like Dorothy Perkins except that flowers are pure white. Plant very vigorous.

White Killarney

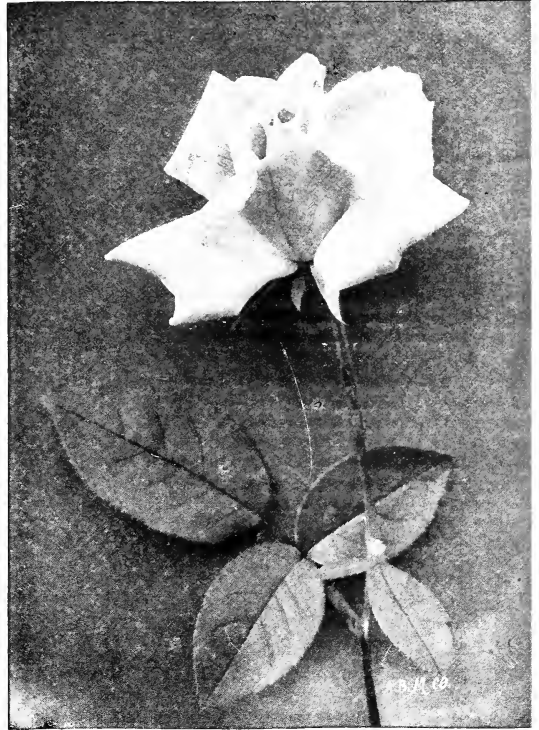
Hybrid Tea. Exactly like the Pink Killarney with the exception of the flowers, which are pure white.

White Maman Cochet

Tea. Like the Maman Cochet with the exception of the white flowers, which are tipped with pink.

White Rambler

Polyantha. Identical with the Crimson Rambler with the exception of the color of flowers, which is white.



Killarney.

ROSE TREES

Hybrid Perpetual. White, pink, dark and light red, and yellow.



Bed of White Baby Rambler.



Evergreen Planting.

Evergreens

CONIFEROUS

Juniperus communis hibernica
Irish Juniper

Columnar formed, narrow at the top and bottom. Branches upright growing; leaves a bright silvery green, sharp. This is one of the most formal shaped Evergreens. It is admirably suited to decorate formal

doorways or other points of interest. It stands city smoke and gases well.

Juniperus communis suecica
Swedish Juniper

Very much like the Irish Juniper; a little lighter in color, much broader at the top, branches more spreading.

Juniperus sabina
Savin Juniper

A spreading Evergreen shrub sometimes reaching a width of 10 feet. Leaves needle-shaped, dark green. The general effect of this shrub is one of very graceful pointed plumes. The habit of growth is informal, but the solid dark green color and symmetrical branch forms make it suited to formal planting. Also well adapted to group plantings.

Juniperus (communis depressa aurea)
Golden Prostrate Juniper

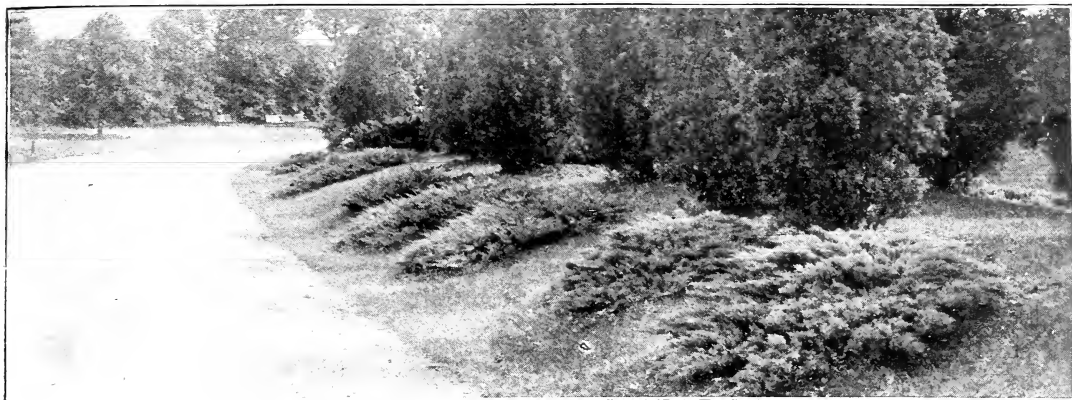
Very much like the green Prostrate Juniper with the exception of leaf color, which is bright straw shade with greenish under-branches.



Juniperus communis hibernica—Irish Juniper.



Juniperus sabina—Savin Juniper.



Juniperus communis depressa. (See page 66).



Juniperus communis suecica. (See page 64.)



Juniperus excelsa stricta. (See page 66).



Juniperus pfitzeriana. (See page 66).



Picea excelsa—Norway Spruce.



Picea—Koster Blue Spruce.

Juniperus (excelsa stricta)
Spiny Greek Juniper

A pyramidal tree with upright branches, bearing scale-like bluish green leaves; very sharp and dense. A desirable form where a conical dwarf form of striking color is wanted.

Juniperus

Pfitzer Juniper

A many-branched spreading form of Chinese Juniper of unusual and striking appearance. The branches have many bends, imparting a gnarled appearance, and foliage forms have no symmetry. This Evergreen is very popular and promises to be one of the best known of decorative plants in the future.

Juniperus (communis depressa)

Prostrate Juniper

Rarely exceeds 4 feet in height, a very prostrate



Pinus mughus—Dwarf, or Mugho Pine.

form of the common wild Juniper. Silvery, bluish green in leaf color and informal in habit. An excellent shrub for ground-cover or group planting.

Picea canadensis
White Spruce

A tree sometimes reaching a height of 60 feet, having ascending branches and usually pendulous tips. A very ornamental tree of dense habit when young, with rather light bluish-green foliage. Especially hardy.

Picea excelsa
Norway Spruce

A tree sometimes reaching 100 feet in height, with spreading branches and usually pendulous branchlets. One of the most extensively planted ornamental Evergreen trees. Growth is very rapid; habit is graceful; foliage is dark green and dense. It is one of the best Conifers to plant for shelters and wind-breaks.

Picea pungens
Colorado Spruce

A large tree with horizontal stout branches in rather remote whorls forming a broad, regular pyramid. A very handsome tree of symmetrical habit; very popular for the lawn and for dry climates, one of the best of all Spruces. The foliage color varies from light green to very distinct blue.

Picea
Koster Blue Spruce

A tree much like the *Picea pungens*, but not so symmetrical. Foliage is a light steel-blue, of very outstanding shade.

Pinus montana mughus
Mugho Pine

A low, often prostrate shrub with bright green needle-like leaves 3-4 inch to 2 inches long and borne very thickly on upright, bending branches. Well adapted to be planted as a single specimen on a lawn or to take a prominent place in a group of Evergreens.

Pinus nigra (austriaca)
Austrian Pine

Tree sometimes growing to a height of 100 feet with stout, spreading branches and regular whorls forming a symmetrical pyramid. Leaves are needle-like, long, and dark green. A very desirable species.

Pinus strobus
White Pine

One of the most valuable ornamental Pines, of rapid growth, very symmetrical when young, picturesque in old age; no tree is better adapted to break up the monotonous sky-line of plantations in northern parks. Often grows to height of 100 feet. Has horizontal branches in regular whorls forming a symmetrical open pyramid. The leaves are soft, fine, and needle-like; color a peculiar bluish green.

Pinus sylvestris
Scotch Pine

Introduced early into this country and now found naturally along the New England coast. Grows 70 to 100 feet tall with spreading, often somewhat pendulous branches, pyramidal when young, with broad and round-topped, often picturesque heads in old age. Leaves are rigid, needle-like, and twisted; growing $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 inches long; color a clear, strong green. A very good tree for creating natural effects, for producing broken sky-lines, and for background of Evergreen groups.

Retinospora (plumosa aurea)
Golden Plume Retinospora

A golden form of the Plume Retinospora; the gold color bringing out in bold relief the soft, feathery plumes of the branches. A tree for specimen planting or for a background where interesting detail is sought.

Retinospora (pisifera aurea)
Golden Sawara Retinospora

A form of Sawara Retinospora with golden yellow foliage. A particularly bright-colored attractive tree.



Pinus strobus—White Pine.



Retinospora plumosa aurea.



Retinospora.



Retinospora filifera—Thread Branched Japanese Cypress.

Retinospora (plumosa)
Plume *Retinospora*

A dense conical tree with branches almost erect, with slender branchlets of feathery appearance. Foliage soft and light; color a dark, dull green of very harmonious shade. This tree is admirably adapted to backgrounds for other Evergreens, hedge-making, and filling in spaces where green color is desired that does not draw undue attention. A very useful tree in landscape.

Retinospora (pisifera)
Sawara *Retinospora*

Sometimes called the Pea-Fruited Cypress. A tree growing to a height of 100 feet, of fairly rapid growth. Head narrow-pyramidal, and rather loosely branched; the horizontal branches more or less ascending at the extremities. Branchlets flat as in White Cedar but of a more lively bright green. A very interesting species, very well suited to planting in open lawn.

Retinospora (filifera)
Thread *Retinospora*

Branches elongated and slender, thread-like, gracefully pendulous, with distant branchlets and leaves.



Thuja occidentalis wareana—Ware Arborvitae.

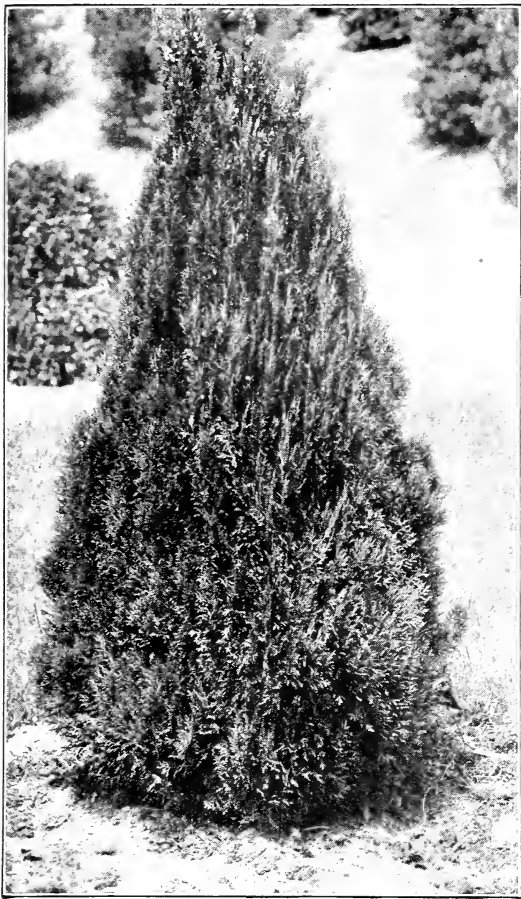
Very decorative. A peculiar species, globose when young, but soon becoming conical. Contrasts well with other Evergreens on account of its solid string-like foliage.

Thuja occidentalis
American Arborvitae

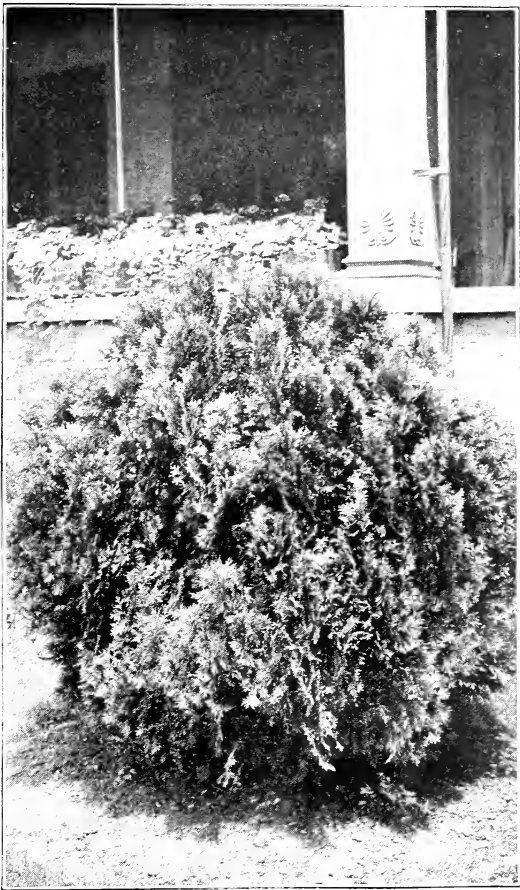
Erroneously but commonly called White Cedar. Tree attaining 60 feet or more, with short horizontal branches ascending at the end and forming a narrow, pyramidal, rather compact head. One of the most commonly planted and popular Evergreens and the parent of a great number of other beautiful varieties; the standard tree for hedges, windbreaks and background work. It is often used as a specimen also. Its very flat and solid leaves are of attractive shades of solid dark and light green seldom having brown tints. It is very vigorous and well adapted to various soils and climates but does not hold up in city atmospheres as well as do Junipers and Spruces.



Thuja orientalis—Oriental Arborvitae (See page 70.)



Thuya occidentalis compacta—Parsons Arborvitae.
(See page 70).



Thuya occidentalis globosa—American Globe Arborvitae.
(See page 70).



Evergreen Planting.

Thuja orientalis (Biota orientalis)
Oriental Arborvitae

A pyramidal or bushy tree branching nearly till the base, attaining 60 feet, with spreading and ascending branches. A graceful, hairy tree with fine, delicate foliage. Generally the color is lighter than that of Thuja occidentalis. The formation of branches gives beautiful contrasts of light and dark shades. A more elegant tree than American Arborvitae but suited to the same purposes.

Thuja (occidentalis globosa)
American Globe Arborvitae

A dwarf globose form of American Arborvitae forming a round, dense head. Especially desirable for formal effects.

Thuja (Biota orientalis aurea nana)
Berkmans Golden Arborvitae

Intensely golden foliage standing out boldly from green under-foliage, having a peculiar, sharp, contrasting effect. This little Evergreen is especially valuable to add points of interest to any planting. It is perfectly hardy and very unlike other Evergreens in color.

Thuja (occidentalis lutea)
Geo. Peabody Arborvitae

A pyramidal form of American Arborvitae with bright yellow foliage. Excellent in Evergreen groups or as a specimen.

Thuja (occidentalis ericoides)
Heath Retinospora

A dwarf, globose or broadly pyramidal form, clothed with needle-shaped soft, spreading leaves, dull green above, grayish-green beneath, and assuming a brownish tint in Winter. Both the above varieties are extremely attractive when contrasted with almost any other foliage.

Thuja (occidentalis hoveyi)
Hovey Arborvitae

Another dwarf globose form with dense bright green foliage.

Thuja (occidentalis compacta)
Parsons Arborvitae

A globose American Arborvitae, larger and taller than Var. globosa. Foliage light green; branchlets thin, but general effect dense and full.

Thuja (occidentalis ellwangeriana)
Tom Thumb Arborvitae

A so-called juvenile form of American Arborvitae a form which produces foliage of the young Arborvitae only. A broad pyramid with slender branches of a peculiar gray-blue green; the foliage having peculiar, delicate, soft leaves.

Thuja (occidentalis wareana)
Ware Arborvitae

A globose form becoming pyramidal with age. Foliage darker and denser than American Arborvitae. Branchlets short, rigid, and much flattened; larger and thicker than the type. Color dark bluish strong green.

Thuja (Biota orientalis elegantissima)
Yellow Column Arborvitae

A low columnar tree with a typical Oriental Arborvitae foliage, colored bright yellow in Spring and yellowish-green afterward. A peculiar variety of very interesting type.

Tsuga canadensis
Canada Hemlock

A tree attaining 70 to 100 feet in height. A handsome ornamental genus desirable for any purpose. Form conical or columnar. Branches horizontal and slender, bearing thin sharpened leaves of bright green. A tree suited to backgrounds for other Evergreens, for hedges and screens.

Every Yard Should Have an Evergreen Group.



Planting of Thuja.

Broad Leaved Evergreens



Cotoneaster acutifolia.

Cotoneaster acutifolia
Peking Cotoneaster

An erect shrub with pointed leaves, turning deep yellow in Autumn before falling. Flowers white or slightly pinkish. Fruit black. Shrub sometimes reaches a height of 12 feet.

Daphne cneorum
Rose Daphne

A most beautiful, low, evergreen, hardy shrub and always a favorite. The pink blossoms nestling among the green leaves in the month of May are very attractive. It often blossoms in the late Fall and early Winter also. For rock-gardening and in front of other choice Evergreens, it is well adapted.

Euonymus radicans
Wintercreeper

A very dependable species of Euonymus. Slow growing, climbing on brick walls by means of tiny hold-fasts; also useful as a ground cover or small shrub. The thick, bright, green leaves persist all Winter.

Euonymus radicans vegetus
Bigleaf Wintercreeper

This variety is not quite so hardy as the type; the leaves are larger and oval. It has been called the Evergreen Bittersweet. It is very desirable to use on any building where a low Evergreen vine is desired, with good effect at the base of masonry. The abundant fruits remain on the branches a long time and produce a beautiful effect in contrast with the leaves.

Kalmia latifolia
Kalmia

One of the most beautiful Evergreen shrubs. Grows to a height of 8 feet, with broad, glossy green foliage. In June rose-colored flowers of elegant shape appear in large and showy clusters at the end of the shoots. Few broad-leaved Evergreens are so beautiful in flower. It is fine as a single lawn plant or with Rhododendrons or other shrubs. Once proposed as the national emblem.

Pachysandra terminalis
Japanese Pachysandra

An excellent sub-shrubby plant for ground cover. It forms a dense mat in time and the deep green, glossy foliage is very pleasing. It seems to do equally well in sun or shade.

Rhododendron catawbiense
Catawba Rhododendron

A shrub growing about 6 feet in height, flowering in June, flowers rosy-purple. This like the following species is now used extensively in park planting and taken by carloads from native woods and mountains. Dug with care, with a ball of turfy soil, it may be successfully transplanted. The handsome large evergreen foliage is pleasant to behold the year round.

Rhododendron maximum
Rosebay Rhododendron

Shrub or small tree. Flowers are produced in June and July and vary from rose-pink to purple and white. Quite as satisfactory as Catawbiense.

Our Landscape Department will
gladly co-operate with you in
planting your home grounds.



Daphne cneorum.



Achillea.



Anchusa.



Althea rosea.

Hardy Perennials

Listed beneath this heading are plants which produce great amounts of flowers of many colors. They may be allowed to remain in the ground from year to year and require very little care. When Autumn comes the stalks die down and the plants live within their roots through Winter. With the first signs of Spring these roots shoot forth new stalks and soon the plant is growing stronger than before as the roots become more firmly established as time goes on.

The Perennials we list are all grown by ourselves and graded with the same care we use on all other stock. The large field-grown clumps are not to be compared to the common stock usually found in the trade.

Too often a flower garden is just an assembly of plants without regard to color, size, or height. Sometimes it is a mixture so haphazard in color range that it is almost unsightly, often the plants are planted in monotonous rows, wearying and annoying to the eye. The flower garden should be arranged with great care and deliberation. The gardener may well imagine he is an artist, his canvas is the soil, his paints are the living plants bearing colors of marvelous range.

Achillea

Boule de Neige Sneezewort

Pure white flowers borne in the greatest profusion the entire Summer on strong, erect stems, 2 feet high; a valuable Summer cut flower. This variety is an improvement upon "The Pearl."



Alyssum saxatile compactum.

Althea rosea **Hollyhock**

A necessary adjunct to any old-fashioned garden, and also excellently suited to be planted with shrubbery. These tall stately plants grow from 6 to 8 feet in height. We offer the following strains:

Double Bright Rose.

Double Maroon.

Double Salmon.

Double White.

Double Yellow.

Appleblossom. A new shade of pink. Very beautiful.

Alleghany. Very large flowers of loose fringed petals, varying from coral-pink to deep red.

Althea officinalis **Marshmallow**

Improved forms of our native Marshmallow having larger flowers and more intense coloring. Bushes are very floriferous, blooming from early July until late September; they grow 5 to 8 feet high.

Alyssum (saxatile compactum) **Dwarf Goldentuft**

Bright golden masses of double flowers; excellent for rock work; blooming in April and May and reaching a height of 1 foot.

Anchusa **Dropmore Bugloss**

A great improvement on the type with large, gentian-blue flowers. Will bloom through the Summer if not allowed to go to seed. Reaches a height of 4 to 5 feet.

Aquilegia caerulea **Colorado Columbine**

A stocky plant producing bright blue, long-spurred flowers. This variety has been adopted as the emblem of the State of Colorado.



Althea officinalis.



Hardy Asters.



Aquilegia.

Aquilegia canadensis
American Columbine

Stems 1 to 2 feet high, usually much branched, bearing numerous nodding flowers, yellow within, deep red on the outer surfaces. Very showy.

Aquilegia skinneri
Mexican Columbine

Plant like above. Flowers greenish-yellow with long red spurs.

Aquilegia vulgaris
European Columbine

Stems 18 to 24 inches tall with numerous branches and flowers. Native of Europe. Flowers nodding, variously shaded in violet tones.

Aquilegia (nivea)
Munstead White Columbine

A splendid Columbine, robust growing and bearing profuse large flowers of pure white.

Aquilegia
White Colorado Columbine

Same as above with smaller white flowers.

Arabis alpina
Alpine Rockcress

A very desirable Spring flowering plant especially suited to rock work and bordering. Forms a dense carpet of five inches in thickness completely covered with small white flowers.

Armeria formosa
Sea Thrift

Attractive dwarf plants 9 to 12 inches high, flowering more or less continuously from Spring to Fall. Flowers light pink; leaves evergreen.

Arundo donax
Giant Striped Reed

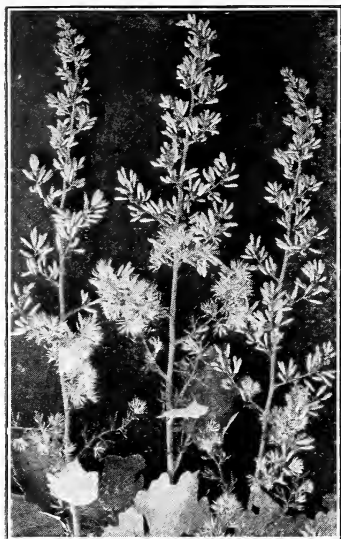
A hardy, vigorous perennial attaining a height of 10 to 15 feet. Leaves very long and broad, glaucous green, produced from the base almost to the top of the stems. Plumes reddish-brown, changing to silvery gray, a foot or more in length, long persistent, quite showy.

Aster novibelgi
New York Aster

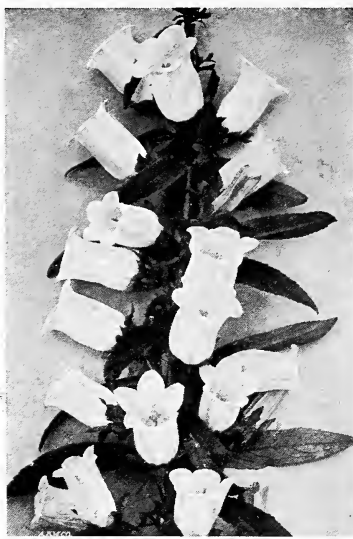
Like the Climax Aster but not so tall and with pleasing soft rosy pink flowers.



Perennial Planting.



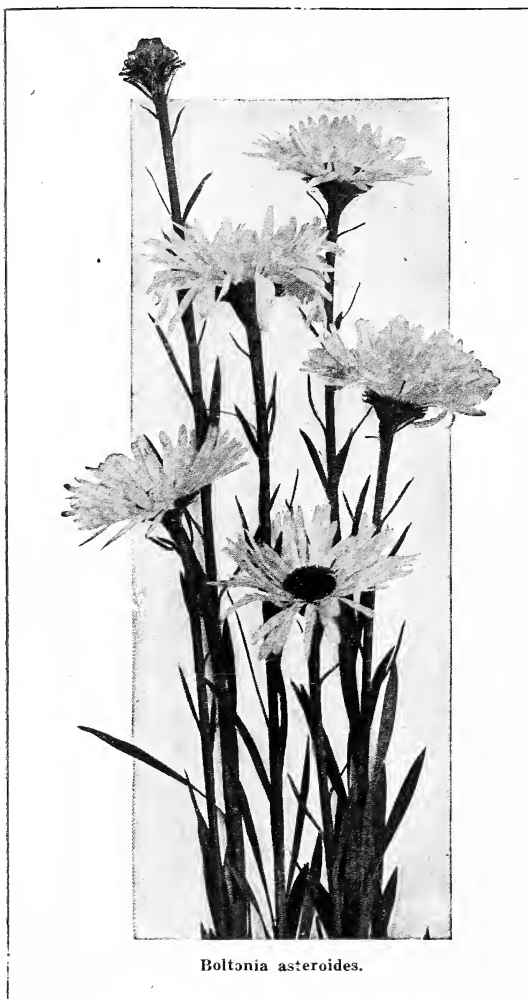
Bocconia Cordata.



Campanula carpatica.



Centaurea montana (See page 77).



Boltonia asteroides.

Aster
Climax Aster

A new Aster with arching branches covered in Fall with beautiful lavender-blue flowers 1 to 2 inches across. Reaches a height of 4 to 5 feet. August to October.

Aster
White Climax Aster

Like Climax Aster with the exception that the flowers are white.

Bellis perennis
English Daisy

A dainty border plant with numerous pink and rose double flowers which appear in May and June. Flowering stems reach 6 inches in height. Very hardy and floriferous.

Bocconia cordata
Pink Plumepoppy

A stately plant with numerous spreading stems 5 to 8 feet high. Leaves large, glaucous green, with borders variously and deeply lobed. Flowers pinkish, borne in July and August in great plume-like masses. Splendid for producing bold and striking effects.

Boltonia asteroides
White Boltonia

A beautiful plant reaching a height of 4 to 5 feet. Flowers are pure white, Aster-like, and borne in great profusion in August and September.

Boltonia latissuama
Violet Boltonia

Similar to the preceding with pinkish-lavender flowers.

Campanula carpatica
Carpathian Bellflower

A charming little plant growing in dense tufts 6 to 12 inches high. Flowers large, often an inch or more across varying from white to deep blue. Very free-flowering, producing blossoms almost throughout the Summer.

Campanula persicifolia
Peachleaf Bellflower

Stems 2 to 3 feet high. Flowers blue or white, nodding, very large and showy. July and August.

Campanula pyramidalis
Chimney Bellflower

Very floriferous, with clustered stems 4 to 5 feet tall. Flowers blue, in dense pyramidal racemes. One of the most beautiful and conspicuous of the Campanulas. August to September.



Double-Flowering Chrysanthemums.



Shasta Daisies.



Single-Flowering Chrysanthemums.

Centaurea montana
Mountain Bluet

Long bright green leaves, plants reaching a height of 2 feet, bearing large violet-blue flowers from July to September.

Centranthus ruber
Jupitersbeard

Deep red, handsome, wild-garden plants for walls or rockeries. 3 feet. June, July.

Cerastium tomentosum
Snow-in-Summer

An attractive low and drooping plant with silvery leaves much used for edgings and for rockeries. Flowers white, freely produced in Spring and early Summer.

Chrysanthemum coccineum (Pyrethrum)
Painted Lady

A very popular European plant little known in America. Beautiful, lobed bright green leaves. Flowers much like *Chrysanthemum maximum*, but borne early in the Spring. If plant is kept from forming seed pods it will flower all Summer.

Chrysanthemum maximum
Chrysanthemum

Very satisfactory when planted in sheltered locations, suited to positions near the base of walls, buildings, or shrubbery. They are effective

long after ordinary garden flowers are destroyed by frost. It is sometimes possible to cut uninjured flowers even after light falls of snow. They should not be planted in the Fall, the best time being middle of April to middle of May. Quite hardy if given a little protection in the Winter.

Bushy Double Pink.

Double Dark Red.

Double Tall Pink.

Double White.

Salmon.

Double Indian. Dark red.

Double Lemon. Fine yellow.

Double Little Bob. Mañogany crimson.

Double Old Homestead. Pink.

Chrysanthemum
Shasta Daisy

A very fine flowering plant with large and showy Daisy-like flowers 3 to 4 inches across, blossoming profusely throughout the Summer and Autumn. Flowers white, with golden center.

Chelone lyonii
Pink Turtlehead

A stately handsome plant growing about 2 feet high with glossy pointed leaves and straight branches bearing numerous spikes of purplish-red flowers during the Summer and Fall.



Hardy Chrysthanthemum Planting.



Coreopsis grandiflora.



Digitalis—Foxglove.



Delphinium formosum.

Convallaria majalis
Lily-of-the-Valley

Well known everywhere; a very satisfactory bedding plant for sun or shade. Leaves large and of a pleasant dark green. Pure white flowers are produced in racemes. May and June.

Coreopsis grandiflora
Big Coreopsis

A fine free-flowering species with large rich golden yellow blossoms appearing through the Summer and Autumn on stems 1 to 2 feet tall. Very showy and desirable for cutting.

Delphinium formosum
Hardy Larkspur

Stems stout, 2 to 3 feet tall, and densely leafy. Flowers blue with deeper margins and violet spurs, disposed in dense racemes. A durable and dependable plant.

Dianthus barbatus
Sweet William

Stems 10 to 18 inches tall, from a tufted, very leafy base. Flowers very numerous, disposed in compact round-topped clusters of various shades and in both double- and single-flowered forms. Every garden should have this old-fashioned favorite. We offer the following varieties:

Double Mixed.
 Double White.
 Dark Crimson.
 Holborn Glory. White with pink eye.
 Hunt Perfection.
 Newport Perfection. Large pink.
 Nigricans Perfection.
 Lachrosa (Pink Beauty).
 Scarlet Beauty.
 Velvet Black Maroon.

Dianthus caryophyllus
Clove Pink—Carnation

Selected strains of greenhouse varieties of Chrysanthemums which are suited to outdoor planting.

Dianthus latifolius
Double Cluster Pink

A very free-flowering border plant with stems 6 to 12 inches tall. Flowers large and very double, in dense clusters, fiery crimson, opening in early Summer and continuing to appear almost throughout the remainder of the growing season.

Dianthus plumarius
Grass Pink (Scotch)

Stems tufted, about 1 foot tall, arising from a dense mass of silver-blue foliage. Flowers very fragrant, varying from white to shades of pink and purple, with petals deeply fringed. A great favorite for border planting or rock garden.

Dicentra spectabilis
Bleedingheart

An old-time favorite with clustered stems 1 to 2 feet tall. Flowers large and heart-shaped, deep rosy red, nodding in graceful racemes. A beautiful plant, rich in sentiment and associations with old home gardens.

Digitalis ambigua
Yellow Foxglove

An old-time garden favorite, stately and elegant. Flowers are yellow marked with brown borne on long flower-spikes. Bush 2 to 3 feet high. Flowers June and July.

Digitalis lanata
Grecian Foxglove

Much like the above variety but spikes are long, with dense clusters of grayish or creamy yellow flowers.

Digitalis
Gloxinia Foxglove

A beautiful variation of the standard Foxglove with finely spotted flowers.

Echinacea purpurea
Purple Hedgehog Coneflower

A magnificent and stately border plant growing 3 to 4 feet tall with fine purple-red cone-shaped flowers borne July-October.



Dicentra spectabilis.



Eulalia sinensis gracillimus.



Gaillardia aristata.



Helianthus.

Eryngium planum

A good hardy plant growing to height of 2 feet, and bearing fine steel-blue flowers 2 inches in diameter in July-August.

Eupatorium urticaefolium (ageratoides) **Snow Thoroughwort**

A fine open growing perennial with white flowers in broad flat-topped racemes, similar to *Ageratum*, 4 to 5 feet in height and flowering in August and September.

Gaillardia aristata (grandiflora) **Common Perennial Gaillardia**

One of the showiest hardy plants, growing 2 feet high; and beginning to flower in June, they continue the entire season. The gorgeous large flowers are dark red-brown in the center and petals marked with rims of brilliant crimson, orange, and vermilion. Excellent for cutting.

Gypsophila paniculata **Babysbreath**

A profusely branching herb with stiff stems 2 to 3 feet tall, producing numerous small white flowers in Summer, airy and graceful. Especially valuable in cut flowers to give a sense of softness and informality.

Gypsophila repens **Creeping Gypsophila**

An elegant trailing plant suited for rock-works or

ground-cover with clouds of small white flowers in July and August.

Helenium

Riverton Beauty Sneezeweed

A tall open growing plant reaching a height of 5 feet covered with rich lemon-yellow flowers with large purplish-black cone in August and September.

Helenium

Riverton Gem Sneezeweed

Like the Riverton Beauty but with petals yellow, changing to red.

Helianthus annuus **Common Sunflower**

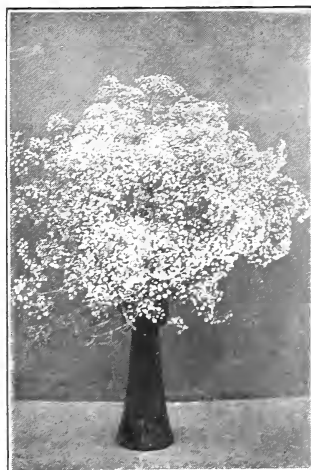
Flowers yellow with a purple or brownish disc, borne in great profusion in late Summer or Autumn. One of the most effective plants for large borders, for planting among shrubbery, or as clumps on the lawn. They are remarkably free-flowering and are valuable as cut flowers during Summer and Autumn.

Heliopsis scabra **Rough Heliopsis**

Much like the Sunflower in habit but flowering from mid-July to the end of August. Flowers are rich chrome-yellow turning to brilliant yellow as they mature. They are almost double, having 4 or 5 rows of petals. Plant is vigorous and about 3 feet high.



Dianthus (See page 78).



Gypsophila paniculata.



Heliopsis (See page 80).



Hemerocallis Planting.

Heliopsis pitcheriana
Pitcher Heliopsis

Flowers are of beautiful deep golden yellow, of thick texture and about 2 inches in diameter. An excellent cut flower.

Hemerocallis dumortieri
Early Daylily

Stems 1 to 2 feet high. Flowers orange, marked with reddish-brown on the outside. The earliest species to blossom, the flowers appearing in May.

Hemerocallis flava
Lemon Daylily

Stems 2 to 3 feet tall, flowers fragrant, clear yellow, very freely produced in early Summer.

Hemerocallis thunbergi
Japanese Daylily

Much like the Lemon Daylily but later flowering.

Hesperis matronalis
Dames Rocket

Flowers are sweet scented, white and pink. Plant reaches a height of 2 feet and is very robust, flowering May to June.

Heuchera sanguinea
Coralbells

Bright crimson flowers, borne in long, graceful, arching sprays for weeks in succession. Excellent for cutting. Bush is about 18 inches tall and flowers from May to September.

Heuchera sanguinea alba
Snowdrop Coralbells

Like the type with the exception that the flowers are white.

Iberis sempervirens
Evergreen Candytuft

One of the most satisfactory of the perennial species. A handsome plant with clustered stems, blossoming profusely in early Spring. Flowers dazzling white, disposed in terminal clusters. Splendid as a ground-cover, or border planting, or for rock gardens.

GERMAN IRIS

Iris Aurea

Flowers an excellent golden yellow.

Iris Celeste

Standards lavender; falls deep lavender; large and free-flowering; 2½ feet in height.

Iris Dalmatica (Pallida Dalmatica)

Standards clear lavender-blue; falls deep lavender; very large; a superb variety. One of the finest of its class. 40 inches.

Iris Flava

A delicate shade of pale yellow. 20 inches.

Iris Her Majesty

Standards rosy pink; falls pink, fading to crimson. 25 inches.

Iris Honorabile

Standards golden yellow; falls deep, rich brown. Especially fine for massing. 18 inches.

Iris Jacquesiana

Standards bright coppery crimson; falls rich maroon. An old variety but still one of the choicest. 20 inches.

Iris Mme. Chereau

White, elegantly frilled azure-blue; very beautiful. 30 inches.

Iris Parisiana

Standards white, dotted and shaded lilac-purple; falls white with lilac edging. Fine large flowers. 30 inches.

Iris Queen of May

A beautiful rosy lavender. 27 inches.

SIBERIAN IRIS

Iris Snow Queen

Flowers large, snow-white, carried on strong stems; free-flowering. 2 to 3 feet. June.

Kniphofia uvaria (Tritoma)
Common Torchlily

Large dazzling scarlet-vermilion spikes of flowers borne on a long stem up from the center of a broad circle of green leaves, having a rich, tropical appearance.



German Iris.



Lathyrus latifolius.

Kniphofia (*Tritoma pfitzeriana*)
Bonfire Torchlily

The freest flowering of all Kniphofia; orange-scarlet shading to salmon-rose at the edge; invaluable for cutting. 2 to 3 feet. August-September.

Lathyrus latifolius
Perennial Pea

Similar to the annual Sweet Pea but reappearing from year to year. Blooms large, on many flowered stems. 3 feet. June-August. We offer colors as follows: Pink, red and white.

Linum coccineum
Scarlet Flax

Light graceful foliage; stems 18 inches high, producing large scarlet flowers all Summer.

Linum flavum
Golden Flax

Like the Scarlet Flax with the exception that flowers are golden.

Linum perenne
Perennial Flax

The standard variety of Flax so commonly seen in gardens. Flowers light blue.

Lychnis chalcidonica
Maltese Cross

A charming old-fashioned flower with petals arranged in the form of a Maltese Cross. 2 to 3 feet tall, producing compact terminal heads of brilliant orange-scarlet throughout the Summer. Very free-flowering and desirable. June-July.

Lythrum (*roseum superbum*)
Rose Loosestrife

A strong-growing plant, 3 to 4 feet high, producing large spikes of rose colored flowers. July-September

Miscanthus sinensis (*Eulalia japonica*)
Eulalia

Very vigorous and graceful. Leaves long and narrow, drooping, rich green, with prominent white mid-rib. Panicles 6 to 10 inches long, freely produced in early Autumn.

Miscanthus sinensis gracillimus (*Eulalia*)
Maiden Grass

3 to 6 feet tall, with numerous very narrow drooping leaves arising mainly from the base; panicles 4 to 6 inches long, freely produced towards the end of the growing season.

Miscanthus sinensis zebrinus
Zebra Grass

Leaves banded crosswise with green and pale yellow. Remarkably brilliant and effective.

Monarda didyma
Cambridge Scarlet Beebalm

One of the most brilliant of our garden plants. Stems about 3 feet tall. Sharply four-angled. Flowers brilliant scarlet, in numerous compact heads. 3 feet. June-August.

Oenothera missouriensis
Ozark Snowdrops

Large, showy flowers. 10 inches. Bloom August. Often called the Evening Primrose.

Oenothera speciosa

Flowers large and pure white. 18 inches tall. August-September.

Oenothera youngii
Youngs Snowdrops

A stocky grower and profuse bloomer. Foliage firm and glossy. Lemon-yellow flowers. 2 feet.

Papaver orientale
Oriental Poppy

One of the most popular flowers in cultivation; deep scarlet, cup-shaped and borne on long, graceful-swaying stems. May be used in borders, or may be planted in solid beds of mixed annuals.

PAEONIA

Alexandrina

Very large, full, double rose type. Color light violet rose. Strong upright grower, and free blooming. Late. One of the best for cut flowers.

Agida

Semi-double type. Color bright showy red. Free bloomer. Midseason.

Alice

Large, loose, bomb type. Color violet-rose center fading to nearly white. A strong grower of medium height. Midseason.

Anna

Color deep pink. Large, full; petals with ragged edge. Early.

Candidissima

Large, full, double rose type. Color pure white, sulphur center. Bush tall, vigorous and a free bloomer. Early.

Carnation

Color violet-red. Semi-double, very large and fine. Midseason.

Centripetala

An excellent large pink. Early.

Duc de Cazes

Flower of medium size, with loose crown. Color dark pink with silvery collar. Plant of spreading habit, free-bloomer. Early.

Duchesse de Nemours

Flower medium-size, pure white crown and sulphur-white collar. Plant a vigorous grower of medium height. Early.

Duke of Wellington

Guard petals white, very broad; center petals sulphur-white, very narrow. The large blooms come on long, firm stems. Very fragrant.

Edouard Andre

Medium, loose, semi-double; dark carmine-violet, stamens golden yellow. Dwarf habit. Midseason.



Peony Festiva Maxima.

PEONIES—Continued

Festiva

Large, full, double, rose type; creamy white with crimson spots in the center. Dwarf grower. Late.

Festiva Maxima

Probably the most popular white Peony. Flower very large and full. Pure white with a few center petals tipped with blood-red. Fragrant. Very vigorous bush with massive foliage and long stiff stems.

Herman

Medium size petals, yellow with light pink edge. Midseason.

Jennie Blake

Large fragrant blooms of shell-pink. Midseason.

Latipetala

Semi-double, shell-pink. Midseason.

Louis Van Houtte

Medium size, rose type, color deep crimson-rose tipped with silver. One of the best dark reds. Bush strong, medium height, and a late bloomer.

Lucrece

A very pale pink, full flowers with ragged petals. Midseason.

Magnifica

Flowers large, compact, globular, rose type; color pale pink. Bush, a strong dwarf habit with erect stems, flowering late.

Maria Kelway (Marie)

Flowers medium size, flat, compact, semi-rose type; lilac-white, fading to milk-white; golden yellow stamens or short, narrow petals surround the collar; petals changing to yellow at base. Very tall, free bloomer.

Marie Lemoine

Enormous, sulphur-white, full, well built flower, delicately shaded chamois with narrow carmine edge. The massive bloom comes late on a very stout, erect stem of medium height.

Mme. Edouard Andre

Dark wine color; semi-double. Very fine. Midseason.

Madame Loise Mere

Double pink. Fragrant. One of the largest Peonies grown. Sometimes has four large blossoms on one stem. Erect and tall grower.

Mme. de Galhau

Enormous, imbricated flowers, coming on tall, firm erect stems. Color soft, glossy flesh-pink, shaded

with transparent salmon. A superb, late variety of ideal habit; profuse bloomer.

Mme. de Verneville

Fine, full anemone-shaped flower. Broad guard petals, sulphur-white, center rosy white, with an occasional edging of carmine; beautifully imbricated. Very sweet, rose-like fragrance. Blooms early and very abundantly.

M. Jules Elie

Immense, globular, very full flower, glossy, fresh pink, deeper at base of petals, silvery reflex on whole bloom. Glossy, light green foliage.

Mrs. Bryant

Shell pink. Medium size. Early.

Mrs. Douglas

Very large white with yellow center. Midseason.

Paeonia 999

Of a medium size, deep rose color like the American Beauty. Late, very strong, upright grower and free bloomer; will keep a long time after cutting. An excellent variety; deserving a place in every collection.

Purpurea Superba

Large, globular, compact crown, uniform, deep carmine-rose; guards streaked white. Very tall, free bloomer. Midseason.

Queen Victoria

Large, globular, medium, loose, low crown. Guards milk-white tinted flesh-pink; center cream-white with crimson spots. Medium height, strong, free bloomer. Midseason.

Rosea Elegans

Large, loose, globular, semi-double; very dark crimson. Medium tall, strong, healthy grower. Early midseason. One of the best.

Sadie Walker

Medium size; rose color. A very excellent pink. Midseason.

Triomphe du Nord

Very large, medium compact bomb type; light silver-red, silvery reflexes. Tall, free bloomer. Midseason.

Victor Hugo

Bomb type; brilliant carmine-red. Medium height. Late.



Peony M. Jules Elie.



Phlox Planting.

Phalaris arundinacea
 Reed Canary Grass

Stems tufted, 3 to 5 feet tall, with graceful drooping foliage, very commonly found in old-fashioned gardens.

Physalis francheti
 Lantern Groundcherry

Very large lantern-shaped fruits of orange color. 2 feet. April-May.

Phlox
 Fernand Cortez Phlox

Orange and purple, very large flowers.

Phlox
 Gefion Phlox

Tender peach-blossom pink with bright rose eye. Flowers and truss very large on erect, compact stem.

Phlox
 La Vague Phlox

Warm mauve with prominent carmine eye. A great improvement over old varieties of similar color. Immense conical heads borne in great profusion.

Phlox
 Lumineux Phlox

Rosy red.

Phlox
 Mrs. Jenkins Phlox

White flowers in immense panicles. Very free bloomer.

Phlox
 Obergartner Wittig Phlox

Brilliant magenta in shades; crimson eye.

Phlox
 Peachblossom Phlox

Flowers soft pink, borne in large heads.

Phlox
 Rheinlander Phlox

Soft salmon-pink, with deep red eye.

Phlox
 Rijnstroom Phlox

Deep pink in large masses.

Phlox
 Lassburg Phlox

Splendid pure white. Trusses very large; plant a free bloomer.

Physostegia virginiana
 Virginia False-Dragonhead

A very showy plant with large terminal spike-racemes of rosy pink flowers in Summer. Stems 3 to 4 feet high.

Polemonium caeruleum
 Greek Valerian

A charming old-fashioned plant of easy culture. Stems 1 to 2 feet long. Flowers blue, very profuse, produced in late Spring and early Summer.

Potentilla fruticosa
 Shrubby Cinquefoil

Charming plant for the border with brilliant single and double flowers, produced in profusion from June to August. 18 inches.

Primula veris
 Cowslip Primrose

A large flowered, showy plant. Flowers are bright canary-yellow with golden centers. 6 to 9 inches tall. April and May.



Primula veris.



Sedum spectabile.

Rudbeckia speciosa (newmanni)
Showy Coneflower

Stems branched, 2 to 3 feet tall. Flowers numerous, bright yellow, with purple-brown conical disc; the ray petals usually deep orange at the base. Very handsome.

Rudbeckia (nitida)
Autumn Sun Coneflower

An attractive single flowering variety, growing 5 to 6 feet high. Flowers are formed with long, broad petals of bright primrose-yellow. August-September.

Rudbeckia (laciniata)
Goldenglow Coneflower

Very showy, hardy perennial with double golden yellow flowers. Stems 4 to 6 feet tall; flowers very full and double, borne in great masses in late Summer. A very popular free-flowering plant.

Salvia azurea
Azure Sage

A beautiful plant with sky-blue flowers borne in great profusion during August and September. Grows 3 to 4 feet high.

Saponaria ocymoides
Rock Soapwort

A very useful plant for the rockery or border. Foliage is thick and heavy; small flowers are borne heavily, from May to August, their color bright rose. Plant reaches 8 to 12 inches in height.

Scabiosa caucasica
Caucasian Scabiosa

A very handsome border plant. Flowers are borne in June and last until September, their color is a soft, attractive shade of lavender. Plant reaches a height of 2 feet.

Sedum spectabile
Showy Stonecrop

A remarkably handsome leafy plant, the green stalks producing many thick, fleshy leaves, all of a light glaucous green. Flowers rose-colored produced in very large cymes 4 to 6 inches in diameter. Plant reaches a height of 2 feet.

Stokesia laevis (cyanea)
Stokesia

A rare hardy plant of great beauty. Stems branched, 1 to 2 feet high. Flowers blue or purplish-blue, 3 to 4 inches across, resembling a China Aster.

Stokesia
White Stokesia

Like the type but with pure white flowers.

Thalictrum dipterocarpum
Yunnan Meadowrue

A little known species but a gem among the hardy plants both for garden and cut flowers. Stems 4 feet high; flowers charming shade of violet-mauve brightened by lemon-yellow stamens and anthers. August-September.

Veronica longifolia subsessilis
Clump Speedwell

An elegant, free-flowering plant, producing long spikes of showy flowers. Stems upright, 2 to 3 feet tall. Flowers intense blue, thickly distributed on long spikes in late Summer and early Autumn. A hardy, desirable border plant producing handsome flowers, valuable for cutting.

Viola cornuta
Tufted Pansy

A plant rapidly growing in favor because it produces flowers 8 months in the year, not so large as the Pansy but very profuse and brightly colored.



Stokesia laevis.

Classification of Perennials

WHITE AND SHADES

NAME	Location	Height	Season
<i>Achillea</i> (Boule de Neige, Sneezewort)	Sunny	2 ft.	June-Sept.
<i>Althea rosea</i> (Hollyhock)	Sunny	4 ft. to 6 ft.	Aug.-Sept.
<i>Althea officinalis</i> (Marshmallow)	Sunny	4 ft. to 6 ft.	Aug.-Sept.
<i>Arabis alpina</i> (Alpine Rockcress)	Sunny	5 in.	April-May
<i>Aster</i> (White Climax Aster)	Sunny	5 ft.	Aug.-Sept.
<i>Aquilegia nivea</i> (Munstead White Columbine).....	Sunny	2 ft.	May-June
<i>Aquilegia</i> (White Colorado Columbine)	Sunny	2 ft.	May-June
<i>Boltonia asteroides</i>	Sunny	4½ ft. to 5 ft.	Aug.-Sept.
<i>Campanula carpatica</i> (Carpathian Bellflower)	Sunny	6 in.	July-Aug.
<i>Campanula persicifolia</i> (Peachleaf Bellflower)	Sunny	2 ft. to 3 ft.	June-Aug.
<i>Cerastium tomentosum</i> (Snow-in-Summer)	Sunny	6 in.	May-June
<i>Chrysanthemum maximum</i> (Chrysanthemum)	Sunny	2 ft. to 4 ft.	Oct.
<i>Chrysanthemum</i> (Shasta Daisy)	Sunny	2 ft.	July-Sept.
<i>Chrysanthemum coccineum</i> (Pyrethrum) (Painted Lady)..	Sunny	1 ft. to 3 ft.	June-Aug.
<i>Convallaria majalis</i> (Lily-of-the-Valley)	Semi-shade	9 in.	May-June
<i>Dianthus barbatus</i> (Sweet William)	Sunny	1 ft.	May-June
<i>Dianthus caryophyllus</i> (Clove Pink)	Sunny	1½ ft.	May-June
<i>Dianthus plumarius</i> (Grass Pink; Scotch Pink)	Sunny	1 ft.	May-June
<i>Dianthus latifolius</i> (Double Cluster Pink)	Sunny	1 ft.	May-June
<i>Digitalis lanata</i> (Grecian Foxglove)	Sunny	2 ft. to 3 ft.	June-July
<i>Eupatorium urticaefolium</i> (agertoides) (Snow Thoroughwort)	Sunny	4 ft. to 5 ft.	Aug.-Sept.
<i>Gypsophila repens</i> (Creeping Gypsophila)	Sun or shade	6 in.	June-July
<i>Gypsophila paniculata</i> (Babysbreath)	Sun	2 ft. to 3 ft.	July-Aug.
<i>Iris</i>	Sun	9 in. to 3 ft.	May-June
<i>Lathyrus latifolius</i> (Perennial Pea)	Sunny	3 ft.	June-Aug.
<i>Heuchera sanguinea alba</i> (Snowdrop Coralbells)	Sun or shade	1 ft. to 2 ft.	May-Sept.
<i>Hesperis matronalis</i> (Dames Rocket)	Sun	2 ft.	May-June
<i>Iberis sempervirens</i> (Evergreen Candytuft)	Sun	10 in.	April-May
<i>Oenothera speciosa</i> (White Evening Primrose)	Sunny	18 in.	Aug.-Sept.
<i>Paeonia</i>	Sunny	1 ft. to 4 ft.	May-June
<i>Phlox</i> , Lassburg <i>Phlox</i>	Sunny	2 ft. to 3 ft.	June-Oct.
<i>Phlox</i> , Mrs. Jenkins <i>Phlox</i>	Sunny	2 ft. to 3 ft.	June-Oct.
<i>Stokesia</i> , White <i>Stokesia</i>	Sunny	2 ft.	July-Oct.

PINK

<i>Althea rosea</i> (Hollyhock)	Sunny	6 ft.	Aug.-Sept.
<i>Althea officinalis</i> (Marshmallow)	Sunny	6 ft.	Aug.-Sept.
<i>Armeria formosa</i> (Sea Thrift)	Shady	6 in.	May-June
<i>Aster novibelgi</i> (New York Aster)	Sunny	4 ft.	Aug.-Oct.
<i>Bellis perennis</i> (English Daisy)	Sunny	5 in.	May-June
<i>Bocconia cordata</i> (Pink Plumepoppy)	Sunny	6 ft. to 8 ft.	June-July
<i>Chrysanthemum maximum</i> (Chrysanthemum)	Sunny	2 ft. to 4 ft.	Oct.
<i>Chrysanthemum coccineum</i> (Pyrethrum) (Painted Lady)..	Sunny	1 ft. to 4 ft.	June-Aug.
<i>Chelone lyoni</i> (Pink Turtlehead)	Shady	2 ft. to 3 ft.	Aug.-Sept.
<i>Dianthus barbatus</i> (Sweet William)	Sunny	1 ft.	May-June
<i>Dianthus caryophyllus</i> (Clove Pink; Carnation)	Sunny	1 ft.	May-June
<i>Dianthus latifolius</i> (Double Cluster Pink)	Sunny	1 ft.	May-June
<i>Iris</i>	Sunny	2 ft. to 3 ft.	May-June
<i>Lythrum roseum superbum</i> (Rose Loosestrife)	Sunny	2 ft. to 3 ft.	July-Sept.
<i>Lathyrus latifolius</i> (Perennial Pea)	Sunny	3 ft.	June-Aug.
<i>Hesperis matronalis</i> (Dames Rocket)	Sunny	2 ft.	May-June
<i>Paeonia</i>	Sunny	1 ft. to 3 ft.	May-June
<i>Phlox</i> , Gefion <i>Phlox</i>	Sunny	2 ft. to 3 ft.	June-Oct.
<i>Phlox</i> , Peachblossom <i>Phlox</i> , Obergartner Wittig <i>Phlox</i> ...	Sunny	2 ft. to 3 ft.	June-Oct.
<i>Phlox</i> , Rheinlander <i>Phlox</i>	Sunny	2 ft. to 3 ft.	June-Oct.
<i>Phlox</i> , Rijnstroom <i>Phlox</i>	Sunny	2 ft. to 3 ft.	June-Oct.
<i>Physostegia virginiana</i> (Virginia False-Dragonhead)	Sunny	2 ft. to 3 ft.	June-July
<i>Saponaria ocymoides</i> (Rock Soapwort)	Sunny	1½ ft.	June-Aug.
<i>Sedum spectabile</i> (Showy Stonecrop)	Sunny	1½ ft.	Aug.-Sept.

RED

<i>Althea rosea</i> (Hollyhock)	Sunny	6 ft.	Aug.-Sept.
<i>Althea officinalis</i> (Marshmallow)	Sunny	6 ft.	Aug.-Sept.
<i>Aquilegia canadensis</i> (American Columbine)	Sunny	2 ft. to 3 ft.	May-June
<i>Aquilegia skinneri</i> (Mexican columbine)	Sunny	2 ft. to 3 ft.	May-June
<i>Centranthus ruber</i> (Jupitersbeard)	Semi-shade	3 ft.	June-July

NAME	Location	Height	Season
<i>Chrysanthemum maximum</i> (Chrysanthemum)	Sunny	3 ft.	Oct.
<i>Chelone lyonii</i> (Pink Turtlehead)	Shady	2 ft. to 3 ft.	Aug.-Sept.
<i>Dianthus barbatus</i> (Sweet William)	Sunny	1 ft.	May-June
<i>Dianthus caryophyllus</i> (Clove Pink; Carnation)	Sunny	1 ft.	May-June
<i>Dianthus latifolius</i> (Double Cluster Pink)	Sunny	1 ft.	May-June
<i>Dicentra spectabilis</i> (Bleedingheart)	Sunny	1½ ft.	April-June
<i>Gaillardia aristata</i> (grandiflora) (Common Perennial Gaillardia)	Sunny	1½ ft.	May-Nov.
<i>Monarda didyma</i> (Cambridge Scarlet Beebalm)	Sunny	3 ft.	June-Aug.
<i>Lathyrus latifolius</i> (Perennial Pea)	Sunny	3 ft.	June-Aug.
<i>Kniphofia uvaria</i> (Tritoma) (Common Torchlily)	Sunny	2 ft. to 3 ft.	Aug.-Sept.
<i>Kniphofia</i> (Tritoma pfitzeriana) (Bonfire Torchlily)	Sunny	2 ft. to 3 ft.	Aug.-Sept.
<i>Lychnis chalcedonica</i> (Maltese Cross)	Sunny	2 ft.	June-July
<i>Paeonia</i>	Sunny	1 ft. to 3 ft.	May-June
<i>Papaver orientale</i> (Oriental Poppy)	Sunny	2 ft. to 3 ft.	July-Sept.
<i>Physalis francheti</i> (Lantern Groundcherry)	Sunny	2 ft.	April-May
<i>Physostegia virginiana</i> (Virginia False Dragonhead).....	Sunny	2 ft. to 3 ft.	June-July
<i>Potentilla fruticosa</i> (Shrubby Cinquefoil)	Sunny	1 ft. to 2 ft.	June-Sept.
<i>Heuchera sanguinea</i> (Coralbells)	Semi-shade	1½ ft.	May-Sept.

YELLOW AND ORANGE

<i>Althea rosea</i> (Hollyhock)	Sunny	6 ft.	Aug.-Sept.
<i>Althea officinalis</i> (Marshmallow)	Sunny	6 ft.	Aug.-Sept.
<i>Alyssum saxatile compactum</i> (Dwarf Goldentuft)	Sunny	1 ft.	June-Aug.
<i>Aquilegia canadensis</i> (American Columbine)	Sunny	2 ft. to 3 ft.	May-June
<i>Aquilegia skinneri</i> (Mexican Columbine)	Sunny	2 ft. to 3 ft.	May-June
<i>Chrysanthemum maximum</i> (Chrysanthemum)	Sunny	3 ft.	Oct.
<i>Chrysanthemum</i> (Shasta Daisy)	Sunny	2 ft.	July-Sept.
<i>Chrysanthemum coccineum</i> (Pyrethrum) (Painted Lady) ..	Sunny	3 ft.	June-Aug.
<i>Coreopsis grandiflora</i> (Big Coreopsis)	Sunny	2 ft.	June-Oct.
<i>Digitalis ambigua</i> (Yellow Foxglove)	Sunny	2 ft. to 3 ft.	June-July
<i>Digitalis lanata</i> (Grecian Foxglove)	Sunny	2 ft. to 3 ft.	June-July
<i>Helenium</i> (Riverton Beauty Sneezeweed)	Sunny	5 ft.	Aug.-Sept.
<i>Helenium</i> (Riverton Gem Sneezeweed)	Sunny	5 ft.	Aug.-Sept.
<i>Helianthus annuus</i> (Common Sunflower)	Sunny	4 ft. to 10 ft.	Aug.-Nov.
<i>Heliopsis scabra</i> (Rough Heliopsis)	Sunny	3 ft. to 4 ft.	July-Sept.
<i>Heliopsis</i> (Pitcher Heliopsis)	Sunny	3 ft. to 4 ft.	July-Sept.
<i>Hemerocallis dumortieri</i> (Early Daylily)	Sunny	2 ft.	May-June
<i>Hemerocallis flava</i> (Lemon Daylily)	Sunny	3 ft.	May
<i>Hemerocallis thunbergi</i> (Japanese Daylily)	Sunny	3 ft.	July-Aug.
<i>Iris</i>	Sunny	9 in. to 3 ft.	May-June
<i>Linum flavum</i> (Golden Flax)	Sunny	1 ft.	June-July
<i>Oenothera missouriensis</i> (Ozark Snowdrops)	Sunny	10 in.	June-Aug.
<i>Oenothera youngi</i> (Young Snowdrops)	Sunny	2 ft.	June-Aug.
<i>Paeonia</i>	Sunny	1 ft. to 3 ft.	May-June
<i>Primula veris</i> (Cowslip Primrose)	Semi-shade	6 in. to 9 in.	April-May
<i>Rudbeckia speciosa</i> (newmanni) (Showy Coneflower).....	Sunny	2 ft.	June-Oct.
<i>Rudbeckia laciniata</i> (Goldenglow Coneflower)	Sunny	6 ft. to 8 ft.	June-Sept.
<i>Rudbeckia nitida</i> (Autumn Sun Coneflower)	Sunny	4 ft. to 5 ft.	July-Oct.

BLUE AND PURPLE

<i>Anchusa</i> (Dropmore Bugloss)	Sunny	4 ft.	May-July
<i>Aster</i> (Climax Aster)	Sunny	4 ft to 5 ft.	Aug.-Oct.
<i>Aquilegia vulgaris</i> (European Columbine)	Sunny	2 ft. to 3 ft.	May-June
<i>Boltonia latisquama</i> (Violet Boltonia)	Sunny	4 ft. to 5 ft.	Aug.-Sept.
<i>Campanula persicifolia</i> (Peachleaf Bellflower)	Sunny	2 ft.	June-July
<i>Campanula pyramidalis</i> (Chimney Bellflower)	Sunny	4 ft. to 5 ft.	Aug.-Sept.
<i>Centaurea montana</i> (Mountain Bluet)	Sunny	2 ft.	June-Sept.
<i>Delphinium formosum</i> (Hardy Larkspur)	Sunny	2 ft. to 4 ft.	June-Oct.
<i>Digitalis</i> (Gloxinia Foxglove)	Sunny	2 ft. to 3 ft.	June-July
<i>Echinacea purpurea</i> (Purple Hedgehog Coneflower)	Sunny	3 ft. to 4 ft.	July-Aug.
<i>Eryngium planum</i>	Sunny	2 ft.	July-Aug.
<i>Iris</i>	Sunny	9 in. to 3 ft.	May-June
<i>Linum perenne</i> (Perennial Flax)	Sunny	1½ ft.	May-Aug.
<i>Polemonium caeruleum</i> (Greek Valerian)	Sunny	8 in. to 12 in.	April-May
<i>Salvia azurea</i> (Azure Sage)	Sunny	3 ft. to 4 ft.	Aug. Sept.
<i>Scabiosa caucasica</i> (Caucasian Scabiosa)	Sunny	2 ft. to 3 ft.	June-Aug.
<i>Stokesia laevis</i> (cyanea) (Stokesia)	Sunny	2 ft.	July-Oct.
<i>Thalictrum dipterocarpum</i> (Yunnan Meadowrue)	Sunny	4 ft.	Aug.-Sept.
<i>Veronica longifolia subsessilis</i> (Clump Speedwell)	Semi-shade	2 ft.	Aug.-Sept.

Bulbs and Tubers

CANNA

This is the most popular bedding plant for formal gardens arranged in circles, squares and other shapes. It blooms profusely all the season. The foliage is of two colors, green and bronze or brown. The flower colors are red to yellow.

Buttercup

Green foliage; yellow flower. 3 feet. A profusely blooming plant of thrifty habit. Flowers large.

Crimson Bedder

Green foliage; scarlet flowers. 3½ to 4 feet. Plant a strong grower bearing abundant long-lasting flowers. Especially recommended for large planting.

Duke of Marlborough

Green foliage. Flower darkest red of all Cannas. 4 to 5 feet.

King Humbert

Bronze foliage; red flower. 4 to 4½ feet. One of the finest varieties yet developed.

Souvenir d'Antoine Crozy

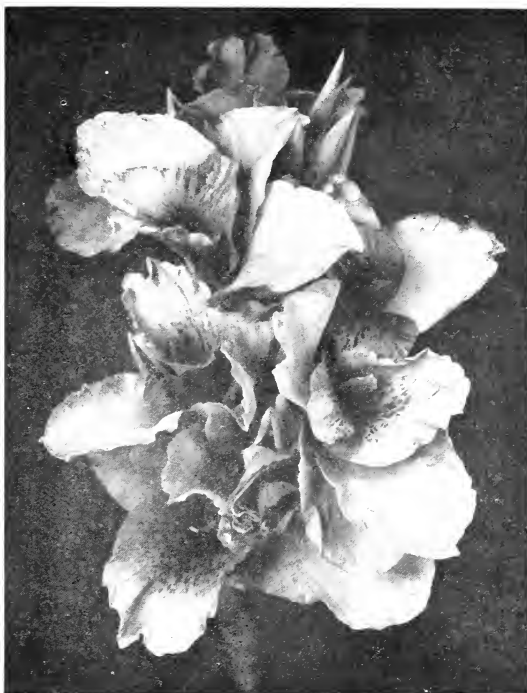
Green foliage; scarlet flower bordered with golden yellow. 3½ feet. A well known variety, deservedly popular.

CALADIUM—ELEPHANT EAR

An excellent large foliaged plant often seen in front yards. The leaves are silvery green and from 3 to 4 feet long; the plant sometimes reaching a height of 7 feet.

DAHLIA

One of the most important of our Autumn flowers, blooming from early August until frost. There are many classes of Dahlias and many varieties. Our selection contains Cactus, Single, Pompon, Decorative and Peony-Flowered in various colors. Order by the following colors: Dark red, red, pink, purple, white, yellow.



King Humbert Canna.

GLADIOLUS

Gladiolus is greatly admired during the Summer months for its magnificent flowers of rich coloring. To obtain succession of bloom it should be planted fortnightly from the first of April to June. It will then produce a succession of flowers from July until November. In Autumn when the leaves turn yellow the bulbs may be removed from the soil, dried, and stored for the Winter.

America

Soft lavender pink.

Baron J. Hulot

The leading purple variety.

Glory of Holland

White.

Golden Queen

Cream-yellow.

Halley

Delicate salmon-pink, rose tinge, creamy blotch, and red stripe.

Helen Franklin

Ruffled white with violet markings.

Herada

Large tall blooms of pure mauve.

Le Marechal Foch

Rose-pink.

Minneapolis

Mrs. Francis King

Brilliant vermilion scarlet.

Mrs. Frank Pendleton

Flushed salmon-pink with maroon blotch.

Mrs. Watt

Bright red.



Mrs. Frank Pendleton Gladioli.



Double Tulip.

GLADIOLUS—Continued

Niagara

Cream yellow and carmine.

Panama

Improved America. Largest pink.

Schwaben

Clear canary-yellow fading to soft sulphur.

Victory

Soft pink blending to deep salmon.

War

Deep blood-red shaded crimson-black. Large.

Wilbrinck

From Halley. Early delicate pale pink.

TUBEROSE

A beautiful Summer flowering plant producing spikes from 2 to 3 feet high of double waxy white flowers; delightfully fragrant. An excellent cut flower.

Flowering Bulbs for Fall Planting

CROCUS

Naturalized in the grass, or planted thickly in irregular lines, as a border for taller growing bulbs, or grown in any way whatever, the Crocus is always a cheery and charming little flower. It opens among the first flowers of early Spring, while the snow yet lies white on north hillsides, in a cold, dull time, when its bright colors are much appreciated. Blue, white, striped and yellow.

GALANTHUS NIVALIS

Snowdrop

This, the earliest of Spring flowering bulbs, is to be admired for its elegant snow-white drooping blossoms. Frequently this plant blossoms before the snow has entirely disappeared.

HYACINTH

A very popular hardy bulb, satisfactory both as a house plant in Winter and a garden plant in Spring. The beautiful trusses of wax-like flowers have a wide range of colors and very delicate perfume. We offer the following colors: Pink, white, light blue, dark blue and purple.

LILY

The Lily has always been deservedly a favorite. Its form is graceful, coloring delicate and fragrance delightful. After planting, they require very little care, and if not disturbed for several years, they will bloom more freely than if taken up annually.

Lilium candidum

Madonna Lily

Large, pure white, fragrant. A handsome variety.

Goldband Lily

Lilium auratum

Flowers very large, of a delicate white color, thickly dotted with rich, dark crimson spots, with a bright golden band through the middle of each petal.

Lilium lancifolium album

Pure white, a very delicate and beautiful variety.

Lilium lancifolium rubrum

Exquisite flowers, white and dotted all over with crimson spots; free bloomer.

Lilium longiflorum

Easter Lily

Large, white, trumpet-shaped, borne in large clusters, very fragrant.

Lilium speciosum

Speciosum Lily

Very fragrant large flowers, pure white with a green band running through the center of each petal.

Lilium tigrinum

Tiger Lily

Bright orange-scarlet, with dark spots.

NARCISSUS

Spring-flowering plant desirable for borders in front of other white-flowering plants or shrubs.

TULIP

Excellent as bedding plant or for bordering thick masses of foliage. May also be used as house plant during the Winter. We offer three classes: Single, small plants with beautifully colored flowers; Darwin, very long stemmed and large flowers of solid color only, late. Double, shorter stemmed than Darwin, but large double flowers in a wide range of colors. Order by color only.



Lilium speciosum, album and rubrum.

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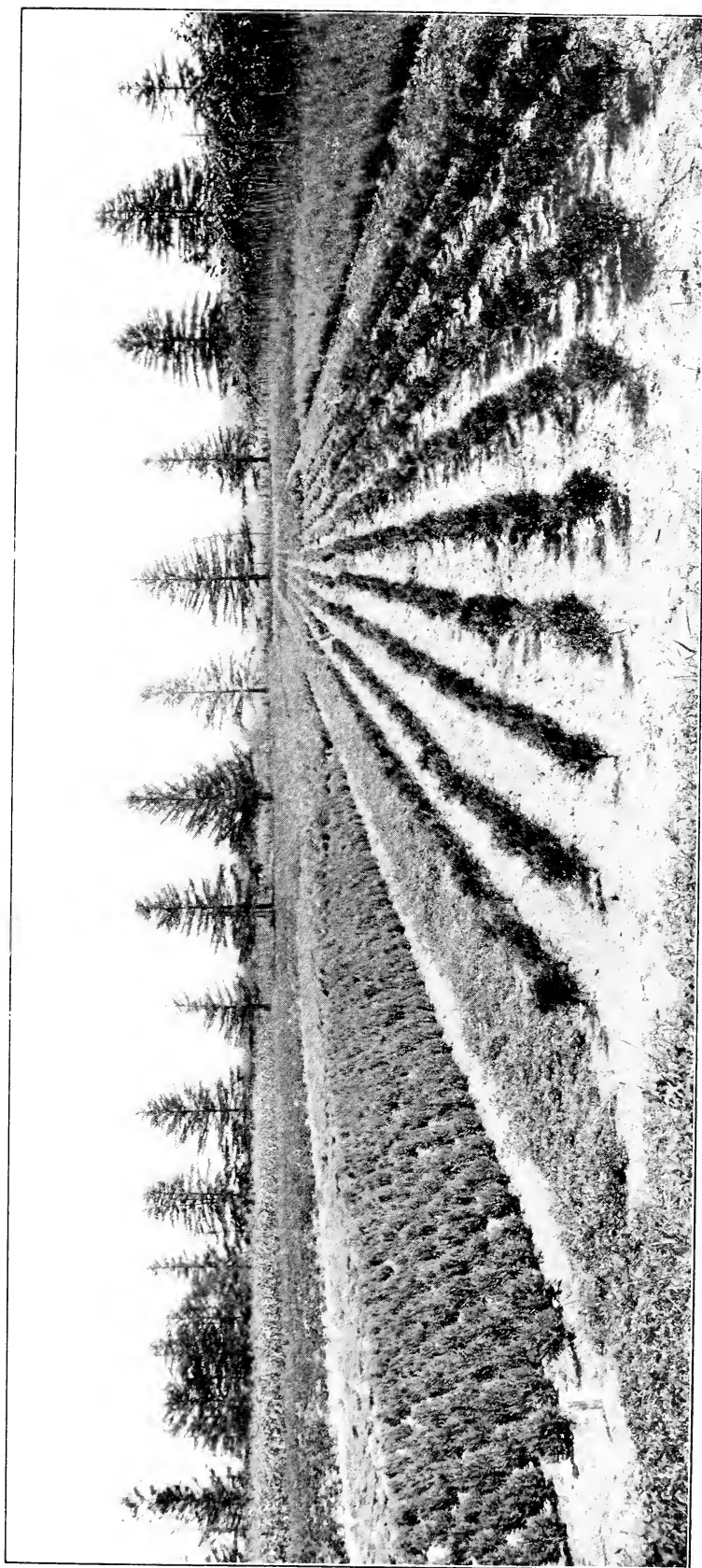
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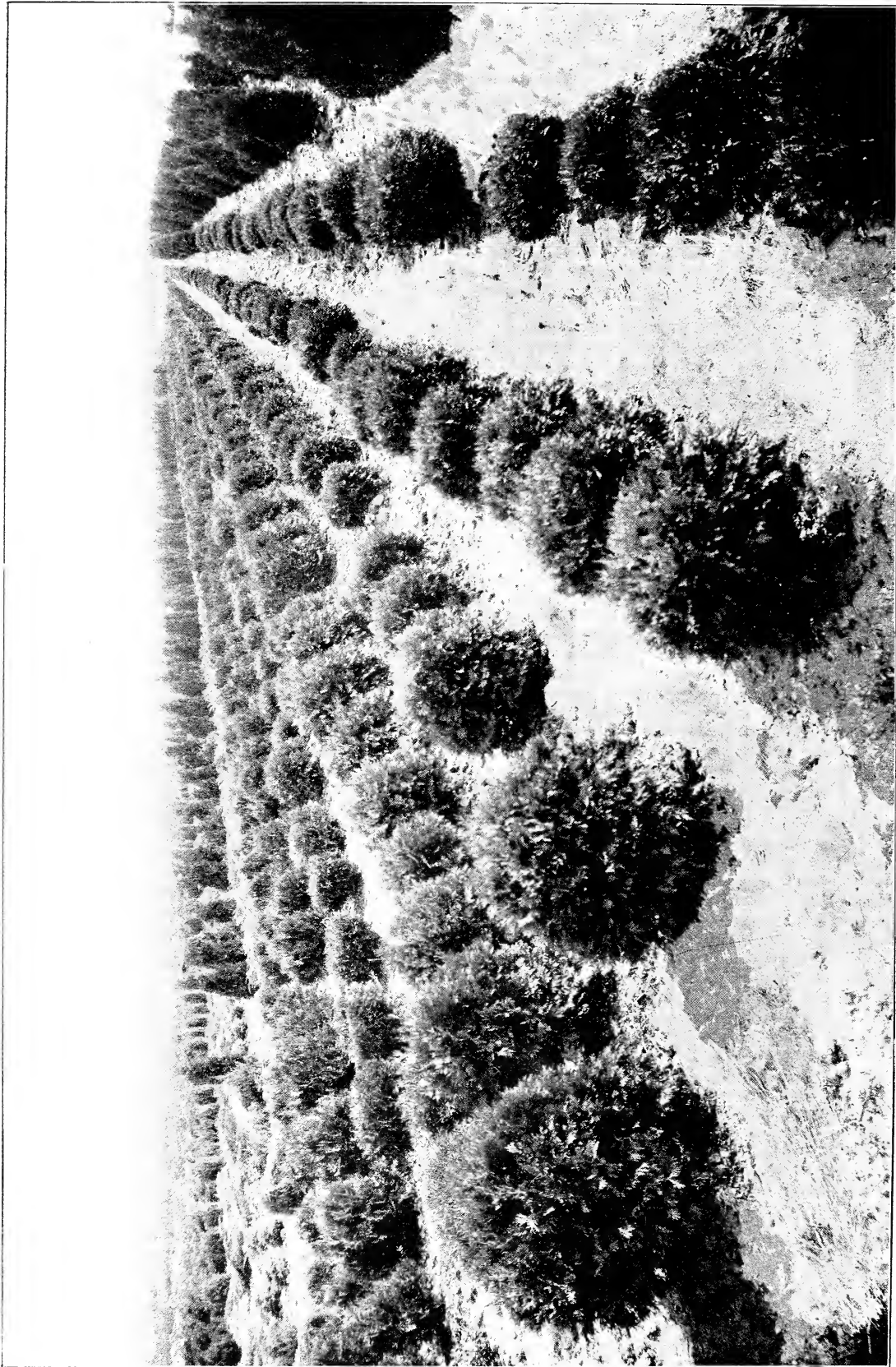
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